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DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

Sun strokes are all the go at Louisville.

Shooting and stabbing at balls is fashionable at Louisville.

The billiardist, Pierre Carre, is on his way back to this country.

Sixteen sunstrokes and two drownings at St. Louis on Tuesday.

The Boston *Advertiser* has been sold recently to new parties for $250,000.

The profits of the New York scavengers, under their present contract, amount in one year to $235,200.

It is a significant fact that the *Imperialist* favors the election of ex-President Johnson to the United States Senate.

A guest at Saratoga mistook a large silver handled dinner-knife for a pocket handkerchief. A policeman pointed out their error.

Nearly all the shoemakers of Newark, New Jersey, are on a strike, owing to insufficient pay and the introduction of machinery by employers.

John Hamilton, of Cairo, recently injured by falling through a hatchway, fell from an elevated sidewalk, twelve feet, on Monday, and died next day.

The printers of the St. Joseph *Herald* office are on a strike, and St. Louis printers are working at their "cases." The trouble grew out of a refusal of the proprietors to allow "standing time."

It is understood that Judge Busteed has issued a summons to show cause why a collector of internal revenue should not be enjoined from collecting the internal revenue tax, returnable at his chambers in Jamaica, Long Island.

It seems like a judgment upon Philadelphia, that after having destroyed so many million gallons of whisky, its people should now be in danger of dying from want of water. A wonderful lesson it teaches: Take care of the whisky!

It is said that Stokes' proposition to convene an extra session of Congress is laughed at by every one, and there is not the slightest probability that the President will be induced to do anything of the kind.

Accounts from the tobacco-growing regions of Kentucky state that but half the crop produced last year will be raised this year, on account of the intense heat and parching drought. Corn is almost shriveled.

John J. Dicky, chief clerk in the office of the Superintendent of the Western Union telegraph, of Chicago, has been appointed Superintendent of the Union Pacific telegraph line, with his headquarters at Omaha.

They must have a queer set of thieves about Freetown, Massachusetts. Their last exploit was to steal the stone wall that inclosed one of the town burial grounds, and the town is going to offer a reward for their arrest.

An oysterman of Bridgeport, Connecticut, while quietly pursuing his vocation on Tuesday, struck a bed of cutlery, and fished up one hundred and one knives and twenty-five pairs of scissors. How the strange deposit originated is not known.

Mr. Antrobus, a handsome young Englishman of great wealth, formerly connected with the English Legation at Washington, is said to have left the diplomatic service, and to have taken holy orders at Rome.

Washington county, Indiana, is flooded with the circulars of the vigilance committee, which threatens to take the law into its own hands unless the perpetrators of recent crimes in the locality are brought to justice.

The annual report of the Louisville Board of Trade for the year ending March 31, 1869, has just made its appearance. The total value of imports for the year are put down at $170,535,250, and the exports at $136,657,690.

It is authoritively alleged that, while the President's support of Judge Dent for the Governorship of Mississippi was fully expected when the latter's name was first mentioned for the place, the former's recent refusal will not prevent the nomination of Dent, and his election is regarded with equal confidence.

The Byron controversy is spreading among the newspapers. So far the large majority speak for the dead Lord and against Mrs. Stowe. As not a particle of new evidence is brought into the case, several able critics discuss the merits of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" as an auxiliary to their side.

Adam Titus was sentenced on Tuesday, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to be hanged for the murder of Henry Stanner. Paul Schappe has been denied a new trial, and sentenced to be hanged. Wm. Gould, court crier, an old man, dropped dead as the sentence of Schappe was pronounced.

A few days since an order was issued from the State Department, at Washington, declaring that no claim or application hereafter made for refunding taxes will be entitled to consideration by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue unless the same shall be filed with the Commissioner within two years from date of payment of the tax, or in case of claims already accrued within two years from this date.

All the colliers have struck in the Hazelton region, Pennsylvania, except those at Ashburton and Buck Mountains; all in the Beaver Meadow region except those of the Harry Crook Company, at Audenried Spring, Mountain Company, at Janesville, and W. T. Carter & Co., at Beaver Meadow, and at the colliery of the Upper Lehigh Company, in the Upper Lehigh region

LETTER FROM SARDIS.

Salubrity of Sardis—Religious Features—Improvements—Verandah Hotel—Crops—Business Prospects—Sardis Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibition—Old-fashioned Barbecue—Cuffie in his Glory, Etc.

(Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.)

SARDIS, MISS., August 23, 1869.

The point from which this letter is written is a thriving town of some fifteen hundred inhabitants, prettily located on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, about midway between Memphis and Granada, and is the shipping point for a wide extent of very fertile country. The town itself and the region surrounding it enjoy an enviable reputation for salubrity, and judging from the indications of healthfulness everywhere observable, and the lamentations of the medical fraternity, which are both loud and deep, I am disposed to believe its good fame in this respect is deservedly bestowed. Not only may the body flourish here in vigor, but the interests of the soul, too, are most carefully cultured. As a religious community, Sardis may be pronounced a success, for from early noon until nearly early morn again sounds of worship may almost unceasingly be heard. A Methodist "protracted meeting" of two weeks duration has just been concluded, and now the "colored brethren" have commenced, one which, judging from the vehement ardor expended on its initiatory services, gives hopeful promise of being protracted quite indefinitely. It should not be inferred from this frequent ministration of the Word that the people of Sardis are distinctively wicked, and therefore require an excessive amount of spiritual exhortation—for the very reverse is the case, the community in general being one of most exemplary probity—but simply that a religious tone is in a marked degree prevalent, and in the zealous discharge of what are conceived to be duties not only is serenity of mind attained, but even a certain amount of pleasureable recreation apparently is enjoyed. The Presbyterians and Baptists have each a church here, and the Methodists, a numerous body, are now engaged in collecting funds for the purpose of providing themselves with a suitable place of worship. I observe that Dr. l'Anson, who lectured acceptably in your city a short time since, will some day this week deliver a lecture here, with the praiseworthy view of contributing aid toward the undertaking.

A gratifying spirit of improvement is observable everywhere throughout the town. Nearly all of the principal houses have been built since the war; a number of others of most creditable architecture are now in process of construction. Among other agreeable, and indeed indispensable requisites to a first-class town, Sardis is provided with a first-class hotel. The Verandah, so-called I presume, like *lucus a non lucendo*, from having no sign of a verandah about it, is, nevertheless, in spite of this discrepancy in name and fact, a most excellent institution, not only as regards its external appearance, but in its internal arrangements and its admirable management. Mine host, Mr. C. W. Richards, is no novice at the business, as his scrupulously neat and commodiously furnished rooms well attest; and for his table, the most bounteous in Memphis can boast over it no superiority. Here the passengers on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad take the three meals of the day, and fortunate they are over the wayfarers by most routes in having for their accommodation so excellent an *hostelrie*.

In spite of a drought, which with but little interruption has prevailed for many weeks, the crops in this region, both of corn and cotton, promise to be most satisfactory. Corn is matured and the fodder is now being gathered, and with but few exceptions the farmers have no complaints to make. Cotton is revelling in the bright sunshine, and if no accident befall it in the next few weeks, will render up a most abundant yield. Last year six thousand bales were shipped from this point, and the prospects now are that in the ensuing season that number will be increased rather than diminished.

On the 19th of October next a grand industrial and mechanical exhibition will be held here, and to secure its complete success the most active exertions are now being made. I am assured by Major J. F. Simmons, who is the soul of the enterprise, and the body too, so far as physical performances are concerned, that the triumph of the undertaking is now past peradventure. For a couple of weeks past Major S. has been engaged in a canvass of the region round-about, for the purpose of collecting funds with which to erect buildings and complete necessary arrangements, and, as much to his surprise as to his gratification, the money was contributed, not in driblets, but in quantities. Before his canvass was half completed a sufficient amount of stock had been disposed of to place the enterprise beyond all possibility of failure; and now, with large resources yet available, the treasury is amply supplied with funds to meet all expected demands. The contract to erect the requisite buildings has been let to Messrs. J. E. Doyle & Co., of your city, who, in company with Mr. J. B. Cook, the distinguished architect, also of your city, will be here some day of the present week for the purpose of laying off the grounds and determining the building sites. The association have secured as yet but six acres of ground, with the intention of enlarging the area as opportunity may offer, and on this they propose to erect for the present season a large Octagon Hall, inclosing a rotunda seventy-five feet in diameter, flanked by four wings, each fifty by thirty feet. A commodious and ornamental ladies' cottage and a President's cottage are also to be erected, together with a picturesque and unique Judge's stand, fashioned after the style of a Chinese Pagoda. Besides these, the whole area is to be inclosed by a substantial and ornamental fence, along which, on the inside, convenient stalls for the accommodation of stock on exhibition are to be constructed. These constitute the structures designed for use at present; for the next season more extensive improvements are contemplated. It is the purpose of the Directory to make this approaching Fair more completely successful than any enterprise of its kind that has been established in the Southern States since the war; and appearances seem to indicate that they will in no way fail of their endeavor. Applications for exhibition of machinery and other articles have already been received from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis, and the country nearer home is largely infected with excitement in regard to the approaching exhibition. A spirit of emulation is abroad in the community, from the effects of which the ladies are by no means free, and it is expected that the display of farm and orchard products, together with specimens of needle work, preserves, pickles, and other creations of ladycraft, will far surpass any former similar exhibition ever vouchsafed to dwellers within the Southern region. We trust the most sanguine expectations may be realized, and that the Sardis Fair of next October may prove, in all respects, a most triumphant success.

On last Saturday I was at Como, a small village about six miles above this on the railroad, in attendance on an old-fashioned barbecue, whereat an immense multitude was gathered. The occasion was not one of political significance, but seemed more of an impromptu gathering on a grand scale, or a big frolic, than anything else. Cuffie was out in force—big force—constituted, indeed, almost the entire assemblage. Nearly three thousand persons were present, of whom scarcely more than two hundred were whites, the balance all blacks—that is, blacks of the varying shades of blackness. To their credit be it spoken, that a more orderly, well-behaved crowd, any way approaching it in numbers, was never assembled. Not a case of disturbance occurred throughout the day, nor was there any drunkenness. All was jollity and good humor, and Cuffie was in his glory. The barbecue was given by Mr. N. R. Sledge, of Como, a merchant and a planter of large possessions and of great public spirit. In an address to the crowd, he told them that he was no politician, a candidate for no office, and wanted none in the gift of the people, white or black; and his advice to the negroes was, to let politics alone, and stick to their work; that their own labor was their only reliance and their best friend; that they should give no heed to those who seek to array them against those whites whom they have known all their lives, and with whom, for better or for worse, they must ever be associated; but, ignoring all causes of strife, that they should apply themselves diligently to their labor and adhere to their contracts; that the white man was their friend, and would ever continue so, securing them in all their rights, with no disposition to deprive them of any.

Similar remarks were addressed to the negroes by other gentlemen present, among whom your correspondent recognized only Mr. Williamson and Mr. Blankenship, both of whom were listened to with much attention. Two or three colored brethren also spoke, chief among whom was Steve Grayson, of your city, leader of the band which discoursed music for the crowd—and apparently for the world at large, scattering itself promiscuously about the premises, doubtless for that express purpose—and spokesman for the blacks generally. Steve is very glib of tongue, and made really a very excellent speech, flashing with touches of genuine humor, and tickling the ears of the crowd hugely. Politics was a forbidden subject during the day, and any allusion to it by any of the speakers was at once checked by such calls as "No politics!" "D—n your politics!" "Done heared 'nuff of dat now!" "Set down!" "Jist squat!" and other similar ebullitions of popular disapprobation.

The day passed off with the utmost good humor, and in the evening the vast crowd separated in the best of spirits. At another time I may recur to this subject again; for the present the whistle of the approaching train, Memphis bound, admonishes me that I have not time to add another line.

TEXAS POLITICS.

Address of Jack Hamilton to the People of Texas—Strong for Universal Suffrage—The Duty of the Hour—A Demand for Peace.

The following address of Jack Hamilton to the people of Texas comprehends all the vital issues of the day, and will be read with interest:

It is known to you, fellow-citizens, that I am a Republican. I am in full sympathy, as far as I know or have reason to believe, with the administration of President Grant, and am supported, as I believe, by the mass of the Republican party of the State; but because I am receiving a generous support from the Democratic party, who have no candidate, there are a few extremists—destructives rather—who, claiming to belong to the Republican party, denounce both me and the Democratic party as guilty of some corrupt bargain—some hidden design, some monstrous atrocity—men whose highest and only idea of Republican government is, that office is to be secured to them by restricting the rights of others. It is charged by these men that the Democracy seek a victory through me. This is but a poor compliment to the intelligence of the people, for such a purpose, if attempted to be carried out, would only render me powerless to accomplish the object. If the object of the Democrats had been party victory, they would have struck for it directly by party organization and a candidate of their own, with equal, if not superior chances of success. But if they had done this, who does not know that these same marplots and malcontents would have denounced their action as evidence of continuing contumacy toward the Government, and in the event of their success in the contest would have hurried to Washington to resist the restoration of the State to the Union. And now that the Democracy have thought it a better policy with a view to the speedy adjustment of existing difficulties and troubles—the restoration of civil government and the well-being and prosperity of the people—to forego a contest, and manifest a willingness to support Republicans of liberal and just views, they are still to be condemned.

These self-constituted apostles of Republicanism and political Pharisees, will not allow that "good can come out of Nazareth," and like the wolf in the fable, who persists in quarreling with the lamb for muddying the water, although he drank below him in the stream, will have no peace with the Democrats. The truth is, they desire no peace in society, because if that existed their occupation would be gone. The only political notoriety they have, or ever had, is that of agitators, breeders of discord and teachers of uncharitableness, at a time when every lover of humanity and well-wisher of his country, is earnestly engaged in the effort to soothe the public mind, to heal past dissensions, to invite public attention to the present and the future rather than to the past, and to restore peace in society as the only sure and enduring basis of good civil government.

It will be seen that, in the memorial published in Washington from which I have quoted, General Davis and his associates deprecate, as among the greatest defects of the new constitution, the absence of any clause disfranchising any of the citizens of the State. Upon this subject I have to say that I am the author of the provision on that subject as it appears in the constitution. I am opposed to disfranchisement, both as a matter of principle and of policy. It is contrary to the spirit of republican government, and can never be productive of good, but always of dissension and trouble; moreover, as a measure of policy, it will surely bring ruin and contempt upon the party that seeks that means of securing power.

The effort is being made to induce the colored men of the State to believe that their rights can only be secure by the disfranchisement of a large portion of the white race. Let me say to the colored men of Texas, that I was among the first of the whites in the State to demand their suffrage, and that, too, when there were not, so far as I know, one dozen of my own race who stood by me when I was denounced for so doing. My position then was, and still is, that in a Republican government the citizen is entitled to the ballot. You had been made citizens, and hence I demanded the ballot for you. The white man is also a citizen, and I now demand the ballot for him. Those who would induce you to believe that you will profit by denying to the white man any right which you enjoy, are either fools or knaves. Your interests are best promoted by cultivating kindly relations with the white race, and those relations are only to be secured by a spirit of justice and fairness on the part of each race, which demands nothing which is not willing to concede. Above all, beware of the dangerous and dishonest men who would induce you to form a black man's party. You could take no step which would so certainly entail upon you trouble in the future. The interests of the two races are, for the present at least, so blended that one must suffer with the other. If one would prosper, the other must; fate has so decreed it. I shall, in the future, as in the present, stand firmly by your rights, if they are threatened or assailed; but, in the meantime, I trust that you will not be induced to assail or deny the rights of others.

Fellow-citizens, I am one of those who, after long years of civil strife, desire the restoration of peace before I die—real peace—reconstruction of government, not alone by legislative enactment, but in the hearts of the people. This can never happen while a portion of the intelligent tax-paying citizens are denied the right of suffrage. The men of the country who have homes and families, and a hope for their children, demand peace, and they will have it, despite the effort of those who would live by agitation; and the man or the party, here or elsewhere, who, twelve months hence, advocates the disfranchisement or disability in any form, of any citizen, unless for crime of which he shall have been convicted, will suffer in the public judgment of the nation.

Liberalism.

The reactionary spirit which, under the name of Liberalism, is beginning to stalk with resistless power and energy over the South, is not very clearly understood by the country. It is hardly the Democratic party in disguise; still less is it the Republican party with a new and better outfit. It is the development of that great principle of nationality and peace which is destined to succeed the violence of revolutionary passion and to control the course of political events until it is set aside in its order by future convulsions. It very naturally takes its start in the South, because the changes there have been so rapid and decisive under the stimulating influences, first of war and then of Radical legislation, that the people are educated somewhat prematurely. They possess at this moment a certain wise precocity in advance of that wisdom of slower growth which belongs to the condition of more settled regions. In order to understand it thoroughly, and to define it accurately, it will be necessary to refer to general principles as well as to practical issues.

Every principle of political action is designed, as we are assured, for some purpose, and such must run its course until its purpose is accomplished. No party can succeed to power nor be hurled from power by the aid of merely current or local expedients. The most superficial study of the rise and fall of parties conveys this simple lesson in political economy. Hence the infrequency of the transfer of government from one party to another; hence the long tenure of parties; hence the difficulties which beset the efforts of every opposition. The opposition is generally composed of those who held power and lost it; and if, being possessed of power, they showed themselves unable to keep it, the likelihood is that they will encounter still greater obstacles in the effort to regain it. They seldom do regain it until the cause which lost it to them is removed. Some times the cause may be traced to mismanagement, and sometimes it is the advance of a general moral or materialistic idea, having force enough to produce revolution and a consequent change of parties in the government.

This latter contingency has illustrated the recent experience of this country. The Republican party succeeded to power upon the negro question. It was by means of that question alone that the sections were exasperated into war, for all other questions were but accessory, and the North was on the winning side. The civilization of the greater part of the civilized world was against the South. We had to fight the combined sentimental and physical forces of mankind; and we went down, as many sagacious men saw, very early in the action, we must go down. Every step which the Republicans took "in advance" was a step over dead issues. They made the negro a freeman; they made him a soldier; they made him a citizen; they made him a voter. In all this they were sustained by popular majorities. They carried forward the necessities of government, and in doing so they did not violate the advancing spirit of the time. Whether they were right or wrong, they were able to sustain their measures by arguments which sufficed to serve the purpose in hand. It would be easy to understand this even if it were not explained conclusively by the progress of events at the South. It is obviously the mind of the country, that, so long as the negro is retained among us, he shall be equal before the law, and this tendency is as strong in the South as in the North. The people are sick of the subject. They want to have done with it. They see no other outlet except the extermination of the negro, and they are not prepared for that. The war of races may come. But it will never come upon an issue so illusive and untenable as legal equality. It will come, if it comes at all, when the combined folly and madness of a faction of the people attempt to force the negro on the majority as a social equal (this being an assault upon human nature), and when it comes it will be short and decisive. The negro will go to the wall like the Indian, and the Radicals will go with him.

The possibility is purely speculative. Meanwhile there are practical issues before us. The negro, as a charity institution—the negro as a martyr—the negro as a soldier—the negro as an agent of reconstruction—has played his part in a manner which must have been eminently satisfactory, we take it, to the Republicans. But how will it be when he is brought home to the people of the North—when he is brought shoulder to shoulder with the workingman—when he is brought face to face with the bondholder? Where is your national credit with an element of agrarianism, created by the capital of the country, which must from its nature and condition, repudiate all obligations alike of gratitude and government? Where is your boasted moral progress when such men as Wendell Phillips, reckless of consequences, and seeking nothing but notoriety, open fire for perfect social equality? Your debt will be waste paper, and your abstractions about liberty—which we have seen desecrated when applied to white men who have been at your mercy—will disappear forever.

It has reached this point already in the South. Liberalism is simply the reaction of all intelligence, white and black, against Radical violence. It includes Union men and rebels and Republicans—it embraces Brownlow and Andy Johnson—Hunnicutt and Hunter—Jack Hamilton and Wigfall—and it means the repudiation of the Radical and the bondholder. It is the fruit of a mistaken policy of reconstruction; and no matter how the Administration may fetter the States that are yet under its control, they will only react the more violently by delay.

Legal artifice has nearly exhausted itself on the States "lately in rebellion" and on the negro. The Republican party has fulfilled its mission. The clutch at imperialism will not save it. The original Democratic principle which lies at the source of Republican government—relieved of the African disorder which for a time encrusted it like a leprosy—is reappearing clear and strong. Liberalism is reaction; and by the aid of the new light of the fresh morning which it brings with it, we begin to get a glimpse of the future.

The smart little jaunty cars on the street railway, drawn by single mules, which trot along right lively, are very liberally patronized. System, which has been long wanting, seems to have been now inaugurated by the Street Railway Company, and if they will only get rid of the long, heavy, lumbering two-horse cars, they may fully expect to be largely patronized and pay big dividends at the close of the fiscal year.

At the present rate of working, the Roane Iron Company will manufacture more than 7000 tons of pig iron annually. This, at $30 per ton, would produce $210,000.

Tennessee News.

The cattle plague is very bad in East Tennessee.

Ex-President Johnson is now at his home in Greenville.

Indian peaches weigh one pound each in Carroll county.

Chattanooga is to have an extensive sash and blind factory.

Edwin Ewing, of Rutherford, is out for United States Senator.

R. C. Brinkley, of Memphis, was at Nashville Wednesday.

J. N. Marshall has been appointed City Marshal at Nashville.

The crops along the Nashville and Decatur railroad look badly.

J. W. Ready has been appointed gauger of internal revenue at Nashville.

Eight counties to hear from officially before the vote of the State can be made up.

T. H. Reeves, of Washington county, is a candidate for chief clerk of the House.

Murfreesboro complains of having the largest cedar bucket factory in the United States.

Martha A. Gomar, an inebriate, aged seventy, was found dead, at Nashville, on the 24th.

D. W. Peabody is Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee.

Messrs. Maney & Paramore have gone East to contract for the iron for the Tennessee and Pacific railroad.

Mr. Neel accidentally shot himself in the breast, at his home, south of Athens, on Monday last, with a rifle.

Governor Senter, General Mabry, and Colonels Nelson and J. B. Brownlow started Monday morning for Washington.

Williamson county promises something unusually attractive at her fair, beginning October 11th. Cash premiums, $3500.

A heavy storm swept over Giles county Monday night, blowing down the corn. The tops of many of the chimneys attached to buildings in Pulaski, fell before the gale.

A fight occurred at Smyrna Monday morning, between a colored man named Jesse Hamilton and a white man named H. G. Hight, in which the latter shot at the former twice, without effect.

A man by the name of Blair was shot from the brush by some one lying in wait for him near Milan, some time last week. The party fled. Mr. Blair has since died from the effects of his wounds.

The residence of Daniel F. Collins, about four miles beyond Brentwood, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, was destroyed by fire Monday morning.

In the Clarksville district, and the Green river country, the tobacco crop is looked upon as inevitably cut short one-third or more in quantity, while the quality must be inferior, on account of late planting of much of the crop.

Circulars have been sent from Washington to leading Republicans throughout the State, in which they are requested to meet in council at Nashville, on the 29th inst., for the purpose of reorganizing the Republican party.

Returns have been received at the Secretary of State's office from all the counties, except Grundy, Putnam and Blount. The vote received so far is as follows: Senter, 119,415; Stokes, 53,774; Senter's majority, 65,641. The counties to hear from will increase the majority slightly.

Robert Kemp was arrested upon information contained in a telegram from Murfreesboro that he had been commissioned by a married man by the name of Anderson, who resides in Decatur, Tennessee, to go to Shelbyville and steal a young lady by the name of Tuck for him, alleging that he wanted her to act as a house servant.

The London *Pilot* (Senter) says: "We think the future battles should be fought, as they have been in the past, under the banner of 'Liberal Republicanism.' To the hard-headed Radical, we demand to know for what he is contending? To the hard-headed States Rights Democrat, we ask, for what are you laboring? The issues which divided them in the past are all settled."

On Monday, the 10th instant, Mrs. Inaity L. Patterson, of Riceville, while on a visit at the residence of her father, in Meigs county, walked out to see the thresher in operation, and came too near one of the rods or rollers, which caught her clothes, turning and winding her body some three or four times, breaking both legs and terribly bruising her head and face, after which the coupling of the rod gave way, throwing her some ten or fifteen feet to one side.

Alabama News.

Disguised men are committing outrages near Vienna.

Gus. Bayol, of Greensboro, was drowned last week.

A. R. Barclay, a prominent citizen of Talladega county, died last week.

Mr. Jeff. Burgin was killed in Jefferson county, on the 12th, by an accidental shot.

The house of James Ed. Horton, of Limestone county, was burnt on the 17th, with its contents.

Sam Weaver's head was cracked with an iron bar in a disturbance at Huntsville the other day.

During July one hundred and twenty farms were taken up under the homestead law, embracing 15,137 acres, at the Mobile land office.

Mr. James Noble, of Lexington, while going to Saulsburry, Tennessee, with some cotton last week, was robbed of his mule and $180 in money.

Thomas Wilkerson was killed, and W. J. Estes and J. C. Wilson wounded, in Calhoun county, the other day, by unknown persons.

Hon. Milton J. Saffold has been appointed by Governor Smith Judge of the First Circuit, in place of B. L. Whelan, deceased.

A man named John Sutherland was killed a few days ago in DeKalb county, by Isaac McPherson, who was severely wounded by him, and has since died.

The election for members of Congress in Alabama resulted in the choice of two Democrats and four Republicans. The Republican majority in the State was 18,570.

A natural curiosity was exhibited in Tuscumbia last week, in the shape of a young pup with a flat face and ears like a human. It had one eye, which was placed where the mouth ought to have been, and a short snout for a nose. It lived but a short time.

The negro washerwomen of Montgomery are fast acquiring that enterprise and shrewdness which is the natural result of influences from the outside world. The take the "washing" for a family on Monday morning, hire out the dresses, etc., for a day or two; and return the clothing and other articles washed and ironed, on Friday or Saturday.

On Friday last, on the plantation of Miss Kate Moore, in Limestone county, three or four miles from Whitesburg, a quarrel occurred between two young men, renters on the plantation, named Pete Logwood and Tom Price, which ended with Price shooting Logwood with a revolver, the ball striking him in the upper part of the abdomen on the left side, ranging around to the right, and lodging near the spine.

In Sumter county, on the 12th, a band of disguised men went to the house of Dr. Chouteau, in Livingston, broke in the windows, and one put his head in, when he was killed by John Cobients, who was then killed by the band. The band took off their dead comrade. At the same time another band attacked the house of George Houston, colored member of the Legislature, wounding him and his son. One of the band was also wounded.

MEDICAL.

HOW ARE YOU?

Edward Wilder's Stomach Bitters. Its body is pure Bourbon Whisky. It cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all species of indigestion. It gives immediate relief in Colic and Flux. It is prescribed by the ablest physicians. It is used by the ministry. It should be kept in every household.

BETTER,

Edward Wilder's Sarsaparilla and Potash is a rare combination, such as the world has never before known. It is an unfailing and rapid cure for Scrofula in all its forms, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Chronic Rheumatism, Pimples on the Face, Skin Diseases, no matter how old or inveterate, White Swelling, Constitutional Syphilis, and Ulcers of every kind. For the rapid and permanent cure of these diseases this medicine stands unrivaled, and a cure is guaranteed in every case.

THANK YOU,

Edward Wilder's Compound extract of Wild Cherry cures Coughs, Colds, and Catarrh of every description. In Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Asthma, and Phthisic, it gives immediate comfort and relief. In Consumption, Difficulty of Breathing, or Cough, this medicine has no equal, and has never been known to fail to give instant relief, followed by certain and permanent cure.

SINCE TAKING

Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic cures and eradicates from the system Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and every type and variety of malarial fever or affection. The blood becoming thin and porous produce these diseases. This medicine contains iron to thicken and bring up the blood, and hence eradicate the disease entirely from the system, which no other medicine now made does.

Edward Wilder's

Edward Wilder's Mother's Worm Syrup should be used in all cases of Worms. It is perfectly harmless in its nature. It is a pure syrup that children will readily eat. It is never failing in its effect, and will relieve your little ones of worms at once, and without the aid of any other medicine.

Unrivaled Medicines.

Edward Wilder's Family Pills cures Constipation or Sluggish Bowels. In these conditions of the alimentary canal they are guaranteed to be infallible as a purgative. In all Fevers and Inflammatory diseases they cannot be excelled, and should always be used in connection with Edward Wilder's other medicines.

Edward Wilder & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 215 Main Street, Marble Front,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Get Edward Wilder's Free Almanac for 1870.

For sale in Memphis by

C. C. Ward & Bro.,
W. N. Wilkerson & Co.,
G. W. Jones & Co.

Also, all Dealers.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes. Memphis, July 16, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES

332 1-2 and 334 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - - - TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivaled Gin Stands. For beauty of staple, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin. We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows; Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws; Labelle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va.; Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 42 North-Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

In the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases. QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency, or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a New Treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.
DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician.
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Chronic Diseases furnished free on application. jel8 d&w.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis,

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
BEN MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

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D. H. Townsend.	Jo Bruce.
R. S. Jones.	Louis Hanauer.
E. F. Risk.	A. Vaccaro.
	N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks. jy10

PLANTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

OFFICE—Corner Madison and Second.

J. G. LONSDALE, President.
D. H. TOWNSEND, Vice Pres't.
WALTER A. GOODMAN, Sec'y.
J. G. LONSDALE, Jr., Ass't Sec'y.

Directors:

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J. G. LONSDALE,	E. MEYER,
G. V. RAMBAUT,	S. F. McNUTT,
D. T. PORTER,	J. F. FRANK,
C. W. GOYER,	B. F. HARBERT,
A. VACCARO,	F. C. NEELEY,
M. J. WICKS,	E. J. TAYLOR,
	N. R. SLEDGE.

This Company is prepared to do a general Fire and Marine business. aug8

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

N. HILL. N. FONTAINE

Hill, Fontaine & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

Williamson, Hill & Co.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

326 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

HAVE for sale and keep constantly on hand a full assortment, consisting in part, as follows:

100 casks Bacon.
300 bbls. Mess Pork.
300 bbls. Jowls and Rumps.
200 kegs Lard.
100 bbls. Lo. Sugar.
300 sacks Coffee.
300 pkgs. Molasses—hhds., bbls., hlfs. and qrs.
1000 pcs. Kentucky Bagging, (K. & N. Ky. py, Landeman, and J. & D. Ray.
100 tons celebrated "Arrow Ties."
300 kegs Nails, and sizes.
300 bbls. Flour.
North Carolina Roe cut and gross Herring.
100 bbls. pure copper-distilled Whisky.
100 bbls. rectified Whisky.
50 bbls. Robinson County Whisky.

Calling your attention to the above, we respectfully request a continuation of your patronage, and promise, by strict attention to business, with the interest of our patrons ever before us, to merit it.
aug16dw HILL, FONTAINE & CO.

S. N. NELSON. JNO. F. TITUS.

NELSON & TITUS,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 10 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

WE are successors to the old firm of Titus & Co., and would be pleased to have their old customers continue their business with us. We also solicit a share of the business of the Planters of the South. All cotton consigned to us insured, unless otherwise directed. aug26dw

J. J. RAWLINGS JNO. L. WEBB. JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy8

T. H. DILLARD, R. A. PINSON, J. W. DILLARD, L. COFFIN.

DILLARD, PINSON & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 208 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Personal attention given to filling country merchants' orders, and to the selection of plantation supplies.

Bagging and Rope furnished customers either from Memphis or our agent nearest to them. Instructions strictly adhered to. aug3

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK. H. W. M'CLELLAN.

Guy, M'Clellan & Co.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 204 Front Street,

Between Washington and Adams,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE. aug3

F. LANE, Of F. Lane & Co. VIRGIL V. MOORE, Late Moore, Whitfield & Co.

LANE, MOORE & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

No. 1 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. aug13

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors,

Produce and Commission Merchants

No. 5 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. jy3

D. H. TOWNSEND,

COTTON FACTOR

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

No. 266 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Bagging, Rope and and Ties furnished Customers. aug18

BANKS.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

MEMPHIS LIFE AND GENERAL Insurance Company,

Corner Front and Madison Streets.

D. B. MOLLOY, President.
FERDINAND MOLLOY, Cashier. aug8

PROFESSIONAL.

J. E. R. RAY. JNO. W. SMITH.

RAY & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office—No. 33 Union Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE. aug1

HENRY B. FOLK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Brownsville, Tenn.

PROMPT attention paid to collections on notes, book accounts, etc., in Haywood, Lauderdale, Madison and adjoining counties in West Tennessee.

Refers to Judge Henry G. Smith, Memphis, Tennessee. aug8

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

NO. 281½ Second street, between Madison and Court streets. Old patrons and new customers are invited to call. Satisfaction guaranteed. jy8

FURNISHING GOODS.

JO VAULX, JR., of Tenn. S. A. WALTHALL, of Miss

Griffin, Henderson & Co.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods,

43 Walker Street, NEW YORK.

THE best manufactured Shirts in the market, at lowest prices. Trade of Southern merchants respectfully solicited. jy21

BANKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 38 Broad and 34 New Street

1st NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. B. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public. febl6

MILLS.

D. PANTE. S. PARKER. S. WORKMAN.

PANTE, PARKER & CO.,

BLUFF CITY MILLS,

197 Poplar Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.

Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Middlings and Corn Meal for Sale.

Highest Market Price paid for Wheat.

MACHINERY.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,

—DEALERS IN—

Railroad and Machine Shop SUPPLIES,

—AGENTS FOR—

Portable and Stationary Engines,

Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,

Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Volute Eliptic and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.,

No. 707 North Second Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced

TO all who want reliable and cheap Steam Engines and Saw Mills we offer the following list for cash:

One Six-Horse Power Portable, complete	$ 800
" Eight " " "	960
" Ten " " "	1050
" Twelve " " "	1200
" Fourteen " " "	1300
" Twenty-Horse Power and Large Saw Mill, complete, at St. Louis	2,700

F. P. CORBY & CO.,
No. 707 North Second Street,
aug19 St. Louis.

BUILDING.

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Stairs made ready to put up, to ship, by sending drawings, height of stairs and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up as at Cincinnati prices. In rear of No. 81 Jefferson street. JOHN REIT, Carpenter and Builder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NO CURE, NO PAY!—Stone's Tonic Syrup cures chills and fever or money refunded. Sold by W. N. Wilkerson & Co., 3?0 Main; J. A. Smith & Co., 225 Main; Morrison & Ellis, 1?2 Main, and M. Rose, 27 Main street. aug13

BOARD.

BOARDING—Large and pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at No. 116 Madison street. A few day boarders can be accommodated. aug26

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOUSE.
jy28 W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A most desirable brick Residence in Chelsea; eight rooms, good cistern and necessary outbuildings. Apply to THOMAS A. BUFORD,
aug27 257 Main street.

FOR RENT—The large and commodious Store-house, No. 199 Main street. Fixtures for dry goods complete. Apply to Wm. D. Stephens, 22 Madison street. aug27

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

REWARD.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or strayed from my residence, on Main street, near Jackson, ?p Fort Pickering, TWO HORSE MULES, one a sorrel, shod all round, and mane roached; the other a bay, shod all round, and tail and mane roached. Ten dollars will be paid for their delivery to me.
aug17 P. FITZPATRICK.

WANTS.

WANTED—A situation in a Cotton or Commission House, by a first-class accountant. Best references given. Address J., care Avalanche. aug26

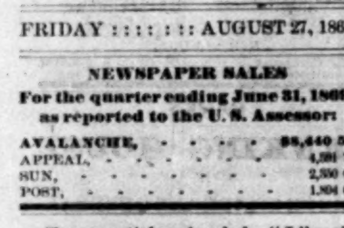
WANTED—A good gardener can find a situation by applying to the undersigned. Recommendation required.
MATT. MONAGHAN,
aug25 No. 5, Foot of Jefferson street.

WANTED—Twenty-five good cloak and dress makers, two button-hole makers, several apprentices, and three or four first-class milliners, at L. KREMER'S,
aug22 223 Main street.

IRON SAFE WANTED—An A No. 1 second-hand safe, large commercial size. Apply to TREADWELL BROS.,
aug11 15 Union street.

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office. je7



FRIDAY :::::: AUGUST 27, 1869

NEWSPAPER SALES

For the quarter ending June 31, 1869, as reported to the U. S. Assessor:

AVALANCHE,	$8,440 53
APPEAL,	4,591 78
SUN,	2,350 00
POST,	1,804 66

THE article headed "Liberalism," in to-day's AVALANCHE, from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, possesses more than ordinary interest, and is written with more than the usual ability found in our ablest newspapers. In every part of the Union there is a growing disposition to see Whigs, Democrats, Liberals and decent Republicans forming into a national party for the purpose of preserving the Constitution and giving peace to the country. Prominent among those in this movement is ANDREW JOHNSON, ex-President of the United States. In a recent speech at Knoxville he said: "THE TIME IS NOW COME WHEN WE SHOULD CONSIDER THE ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND WHERE THEY ARE TENDING. AWAY WITH THESE SHALLOW CRIES FOR PARTY! LET US FORM A PARTY STRONG ENOUGH TO SAVE THE CONSTITUTION AND THE COUNTRY. LET US RALLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. LET US KNOW NO PARTY ANIMOSITIES ENGENDERED IN THE DAYS GONE BY." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM has recently given as a reason for his silence in the Gubernatorial contest in Ohio: "I THINK THAT WE ARE EXPERIENCING A TRANSITION IN POLITICS, WHEN IT IS BETTER TO KEEP QUIET AND LOOK ON." In Georgia, a reconstructed State, where the Democrats have everything their own way, the Democratic papers propose to join their friends in Virginia, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas, in a patriotic movement to sink all old party divisions and unite in opposition to Radicalism. The Savannah *Republican*, an old and able Democratic paper; the Macon *Journal and Messenger*, and the Atlanta *Constitution*, are clamorous for this strategic maneuver. In speaking of the proposition the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

The present is no stagnant era. The human mind is rioting in its liberty and power. The sweeping march of progress is marvelous. Opposition seems but to strengthen its sway, and enlarge its victories. The sensible man must reap its good fruits and brace sternly against its abuses. This disposition to cut loose from all alliances, to throw overboard all party ties and form an entirely new combination is the natural result of the times; while the disposition to hug the past even with its errors and dead trappings, is the resistance that Conservatism makes to the innovation. The failures of the Democracy have weakened its prestige. The people are impatient at the crimes and oppressions of Radicalism, and out of hope of help from Democracy, they are looking around for something better to throttle the ruling power. It is useless to attempt to strangle the movement. It had better be examined on its merits and decided accordingly. And under all circumstances make it the agent to rectify the errors that called it into activity. The proper policy is to mould and guide innovation, for good, and drop the defunct matter of worn-out, settled and impracticable issues. Upon all great systems there is a growth of excrescences that are honestly identified with the healthy body, that are fought for sturdily, and only are lopped off after strong resistance and belief in their value. The difficulty is to discern how far the disputed subject is a wart or a necessary limb, to what extent it involves the vital principle of a theory, or is a mere appurtenance whose removal does no injury to the main thing. It is not wise to give too much importance to minor matters, to waste time on trivial issues, or to refight decided questions. Gather up forces and turn attention to new fields. *Res adjudicata* applies to other things than law. Slavery is dead, but a live question is to make the freedmen profitable laborers and good citizens, or failing this, check their injuries and remove them.

We predict that in less than six months the South will present a united front. There is even now no division among the people. It is only a few silly newspapers that twaddle for the perpetuation of a party that has outlived its usefulness, however remarkable it may have been in its time for profound wisdom, wonderful skill and statesmanship. Panegyrics on Democracy, the grim ceremonials in its honor, may be looked upon as a ghostly tribute to the memory of a silent shibboleth, a melancholy libation over the grave of a defunct but inhumed creed, reminding one of the wild, half Pagan revel held by BYRON and his friends on the sea shore over the funeral pyre of SHELLY. It is the hight of folly to exhume and air the resolutions of '98 and '99, when the last murderous blows have been dealt to the institutions, the public sentiment and the polity which the Democratic party have labored to protect and maintain. The Southern people can no more live upon the memory of the former greatness of Democracy than France could get along upon a CHARLEMAGNE diet, or England prosper on the recollections of her PLANTAGENETS and TUDORS. The South should endeavor to shake off her old-granny exclusiveness and go to work with a knowledge of the fact that we live in the Nineteenth Century, and with the conviction that while historical recollections are very good things in their way, they do not bring tranquility, build ships, construct railroads, till the soil, or keep pace with the moral, social and intellectual progress of the age. The South is weary of political humbugs and nostrums. She wants repose and freedom from political irritation in order to cultivate the soil, sell goods, and bring back the days of plenty, peace and contentment. In a crisis like the present the true men of all parties must drop their antagonisms, and close up their ranks to meet a common danger. The charge of ingratitude to the Northern Democracy should strike no terror to the Southern heart. Five years of suffering teach us that the Northern Democracy are powerless for good. The gentleman of bucolic tastes and classic notoriety, who, arriving at a deep stream, seated himself upon its banks, and said he would refresh himself with a brief nap, until its waters had flowed past, has a number of lineal descendants in the Southern States. They exhibit the placid, hopeful traits of their distinguished ancestor of Latium, in gazing sluggishly at the dark, dirty, furious, raging torrent of "Northern sentiment," which dashes along, covered with the wreck and debris of State governments, dip their fingers in it to ascertain its temperature, and remark: "This abnormal state of things cannot last; this is a mere mountain torrent, at this time rather turbulent, we admit, but it will soon subside, and then everything will come right." The same wholesome faith inspired certain antediluvian gentlemen, who waded up to their necks through the waters of the Flood, to ask accommodation from Noah; but, upon being refused, requested him to proceed to Orcus with his ark, as the little shower would soon be over. Since the termination of the war, we have been hoping that every election of the North would demonstrate that the angry and terrible torrent of "public sentiment" in that section was subsiding. But each experiment shows that the malignant passions engendered by the late civil war are still raging at a fearful rate. At every succeeding election the result is a Radical victory, sufficiently sweeping to show that Congress still holds an impregnable position with the Northern masses, and that no act of merciless legislation, however revolting to humanity, can destroy its popularity with the Northern masses. In sweeping the Northern horizon in search of some cheering sign, we fail to discover anything less deceptive than some *mirage* like that which fills with false hopes the traveler upon a desert as he toils wearily along, half dead with thirst and hunger. The Democratic journals shout "*Land Ho!*" very often, but we cannot discover anything but inhospitable coral reefs and treacherous sand banks. Our unfortunate Northern friends are made excessively happy by the occasional election in some village of a Democratic Coroner, Alderman or Mayor. This excessive thankfulness for small favors denotes the extreme poverty of the Democratic party. When a great paper like the New York *World* throws up its hat and devotes a leader to the triumph of "Coroner SQUINK, of the town of Tomahawk," and tells us how he triumphantly bore aloft the banner of Conservatism by "a majority of eight," we are reminded of the cry of the fruit sellers of Constantinople—*In the name of the prophet—figs*. We have appealed to HERCULES in vain for help, for five long years, and we must now put our shoulders to the wheel and drag the chariot through the "slough of Despond."

THE President of the United States has abandoned the White House, gone north, where he is receiving the salaams, squeezings, hugs and busses of snobbery. Indeed, the toadies and flunkies are happy in performing the laudable duties of lick-spittles, and the President sucks the sickening adulation of the dunderheads as readily as a big sponge absorbs the excrement that exudes in greasy globules from the scurvy hide of a fat toper. Shoddy is having a saturnalia of blandiloquence and cajolery, and President GRANT a carnival of romps, fun and frolic. JOHN ADAMS thus addressed President WASHINGTON in reference to the absence of the head of the Government from the National Capitol: "It will naturally be considered, as foreign affairs arrive every day, and the business of the executive and judicial departments will require constant attention, whether the President's residence will not necessarily be confined to one place." We suppose the answer of General GRANT'S friends to this will be that he is no use when at Washington, and hence does not come under the ADAMS' principle. Our fathers were silly enough to believe that the Government, even when in its infancy, required the constant attention of the President. But the times have changed. Our country has grown so large and prosperous that it is able to take care of itself, and the President has nothing to do but suck his cigar and receive flattery from the people. We are gratified to see that Northern snobbery is not niggardly in the distribution of sugar-plums and soft sawder. A few days since Governor SENTER left for the North. At Chattanooga DAVE NELSON hitched on to him like an extinguisher to a candle-stick. At Knoxville MABRY tied on to his sleeve, and JOHN BROWNLOW consented to act as a tender to the locomotive, and all four are now in New York, swinging upon the big gate at Central Park, singing in blended base, tenor, alto and soprano, something about dancing all night and escorting home dimpled cheeked maidens, when the twilight of the blushing morn gilds the eastern skies. STOKES is in New York too, but he is represented as looking like a monarch in exile, and talking continually about the tomb of the CAPULETS. He sings too; but it is a melancholy dirge about being

"Plunged into a gulf of dark despair,"

always closing with this parody:

"I love it, I love it, and who can dare
To chide me for loving SENTER'S chair."

All our information represents STOKES as looking sullen, morose, "grand, gloomy, and peculiar" as he mopes about in his "own original" ugliness. He can, no doubt, verify the belief that mankind is prone to worship the rising instead of the setting sun, and to shout for the upper dog in the fight rather than the under pup. Where is TOMENY and the other little progeny that used to serve as a [illegible] to the STOKES [illegible] STOKES has about his person a pouch like that in which an oppossum carries her young, always filled with little men which he uses for his dirty purposes; but his pouch is now empty, and he is receiving that cold neglect which ingratitude always visits upon fallen greatness. Whenever we agree with STOKES in anything, we begin to doubt our judgement; but we most cordially concur with him in the opinion that it does not comport with the genius of our institutions to lavish upon men the homage of an obsequious applause, which only tyrants desire and slaves perform. Man-worship, which Americans used to scorn and detest in the erlier and better days of the Republic, is now the besetting sin of our people. This very odious custom should be abolished. The most objectionable practice is that of harrassing and torturing the great, when traveling through the country, with attentions the most unpleasant and unnessary. If a distinguished author comes among us to quietly amuse himself with our eccentricities and national peculiarities, the literary insects of every village, town and city worry him with their immense small talk, execrable dinners and interested attentions. He meets everywhere with schools of Lilliputians, who are never happy until the itinerant GULLIVER has complacently and hypocritically drunk their bad wines, laughed in his sleeve at their sloppy libraries and ugly paintings. The American idea of comfort is to allow a great man no rest, no moment of privacy. He is a gratuitous exhibition, at which well-dressed snobs stare all day long with the unwinking eyes of the most untiring and pertinacious curiosity. They sit opposite to him at table and watch with admiring looks every morsel that he puts into his mouth, and make a note of every flourish of his napkin. If some dilapidated sprig of nobility, hastening West to shoot buffaloes, and study Indian character, pauses for a day in any town of the Union, a lion-hunter pounces upon him with the quick instinct of a hawk, and calling in the aid of a large family, lugs him from church to concert, and from concert to ball-room, until all the less patriotic lion-hunters and toadies turn a beautiful pea-green with envy and jealousy. Hence we have acquired a great reputation among the nations of the earth for toadyism and tuft-hunting; and when the gilding and credit of bankrupt baronets, swindling counts and sottish barons are worn off and lost at home, they seek this country as the best theater extant for the successful operations of "honorable" rascals and distinguished scamps. Thus, where the lion-hunters of this country secure one genuine gentleman, they have palmed upon them a hundred very bad counterfeit presentments of the article. But the annoyances to which we subject foreigners are felt with hundred fold aggravation by the prominent official characters of our own country. The microscopic literary man and mushroom *millionaire* hunt distinguished foreigners—the people, *en masse*, yell and sweat at the heels of a traveling President and his Cabinet. The President is a personage that the gentlemen of the great firms of Tom, Dick & Harry, and of the not less respectable concern of Rag, Tag & Bobtail, can appreciate and understand. To give that high executive officer a hearty greeting, it is not necessary for the members of those large firms to cramp their bodies with the not-often-used luxuries of clean linen. It is a good deal of trouble to be great, and while SENTER is shaking hands with bumpkins, snobs and the riff-raff, STOKES can console himself with the aristocratic philosophy that his dainty digets are not contaminated with the stratified dirt of twenty different soils.

OUR telegraphic dispatches in yesterday's AVALANCHE announced that Governor SENTER designed calling the old Legislature together for the purpose of adopting the Fifteenth Amendment. Governor SENTER intends committing no such folly. The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States will be acted upon by the new Legislature, which convenes fresh from the people. It would be ridiculous and silly to incur the expense of a called session of the Legislature when the regular session convenes in five weeks from Monday. From recent information it is almost certain that the Fifteenth Amendment will not be ratified by the requisite number of States. But its defeat does not concern Tennessee, as she will, in her new Constitution and by legislative enactments, guarantee suffrage to every man in the State without reference to race, previous condition or color. We are the [illegible] advocate of Universal Suffrage, but we would not have Tennessee secure this great measure of pacification by adopting the Fifteenth Amendment. The right of suffrage properly belongs to the States, and to transfer the power of according or refusing it to Congress, would only be another step toward centralization and consolidation, concentrating the powers of the Government in Congress. Why refer this to Congress, when, by the Constitution as it is, the right over the question is reserved to the States, which can at will restore the franchise privilege? The Constitution of the United States contemplated that each should attend to the direction of its own internal affairs; and we have never been divested of the great respect we entertained for the wisdom of the framers of the Constitution in providing a fundamental rule that so completely separated the rights and powers of the States from those of the Federal Government, or, as we thought, so prudently secured the liberties of the people. The people never delegated the right to Congress to legislate on the question of suffrage. The Fifteenth Amendment strips the States of all power over the subject of suffrage, and after a while, when a Radical Congress sees it, will see that foreigners are opposed to its usurpations and vote against them, this same Radical Congress will be converted into a Know-Nothing oligarchy to deprive foreigners of their votes. This amendment is the most vital that has been offered, so far as respects the rights of the States, or the existence of the States, as having the least claim to free and sovereign States of the Union. Whenever the right of a State to regulate the suffrage question is taken away then will the States have no rights at all, and the centralized consolidated power at Washington will be absolute and supreme. We are in for giving the people all that the Fifteenth Amendment seeks to perpetuate, but a Constitutional Convention and the Legislature of Tennessee are the rightful powers to secure Universal Suffrage.

ON the outside of to-day's AVALANCHE will be found an extract from the address of Governor HAMILTON, of Texas, to which we call the attention of our readers. Governor HAMILTON is an original Union man, once a Radical, but now for Universal Suffrage, and the Democratic party has abandoned its organization, struck its colors, ignored its name and is rallying in solid column to the support of Governor HAMILTON.

LETTER FROM ABERDEEN.

Despotic Conduct of Ames—Educational and Real Estate Matters—Greenwood Springs—The Cotton Crop—Politics in the State.

Correspondence Memphis Avalanche.]

ABERDEEN, MISS., August 23, 1869.

The political affairs of this State are now in a confused condition. General Ames, the officer in charge of this State, or Province, as it may be called, is constantly changing the county and State officers. No matter how competent an officer may be—how loyal to the Government—unless he acts to please General Ames, politically, he turns him out and puts in his place one of his own creatures, ever ready to do his bidding. He is using his position merely to give strength to his faction in the State. In this county able and competent officers were turned out, last week, to make room for men notoriously incompetent. The man appointed to take the office of sheriff of the conty was not even required to give any bond, although he is, by law, the collector of the State and county taxes. If the General has the right to set aside the law requiring the sheriff to give bond, he has the right, or rather the power, to set aside any other law of the State. In other words, it is a mere despotism. The condition of Tennessee is enviable compared with Mississippi under the rule of such a man as Ames.

Aberdeen is showing decided signs of improvement. Property is increasing in value, and will continue to increase. Their schools, with which, however, I am not much acquainted, are said to be very good. They have able ministers filling the pulpits of the various Christian denominations, perhaps equal to those of any interior town in the whole country. But the chief attraction in this county is the celebrated Greenwood Springs. From what I have heard I have no doubt they are equal to any Springs in the whole South. The water is unequalled as a restorer of health; so say those who have visited Saratoga and the Virginia springs. All agree as to the admirable qualities of tne water. None go and return but what are enthusiastic in their praises. Dr. G. A. Sykes, of this place, who has visited most of the celebrated watering places in the United States, and who has been a practical physician, speaks in the most exalted terms of the medicinal virtues of these springs, and has written some very interesting articles in reference to them, which were published in the Aberdeen *Examiner*.

By the way, I must not omit to notice my friend Jones, of the *Examiner*. He is not only one of the best editors, but one of the finest poets, in the South. He is making the *Examiner* a capital paper, and it is one that is exercising a wide-spread and wholesome influence, politically and agriculturally. His local items are of great interest, and this is one of the chief attractions of any paper. He has written some articles on the newly appointed officers of this county which are admirable in style and spirit.

The crop of cotton of this county is very fine; corn not quite so good. These people do not sow enough small grain and clover; if they did they would have a much more delightful country.

There are evident signs of improvement throughout this portion of Mississippi, and if quiet, order and good government could be secured here the progress of the State would be rapid. There are indications of an exciting political canvass, although it seems to me there is very little difference in the *professed* principles of the two parties. Both parties are Republican, as they are called, and both profess to be in favor of "universal amnesty and universal suffrage." The impression seems to be that the Dent, or Conservative Republican party, as it is called, will succeed if General Ames will permit a fair election. As I am not conversant with the politics of the State, I am unprepared to express an opinion. Enough for the present.

THE CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Last Night—The Picnic Report.

The Confederate Association met last night in their hall, Exchange Building.

The minutes of the previous meeting being read and approved, the names of twelve ex-Confederate soldiers were reported by the Committee on Credentials as being worthy to become members of the Association.

Dr. Mitchel, on part of committee of three appointed at a previous meeting for the purpose of suggesting the names of ten to form a committee to look after the educational wants of the orphans of Confederate soldiers, said that the common school system of the city afforded ample facilities to all poor children to obtain a good education, and it was deemed by the two other gentlemen with whom he was associated on the committee that nothing was necessary to be done in that way, for the children of their fallen comrades; but a similar committee to search through each of the wards of the city for proper objects of relief would be of much benefit. A resolution then passed dropping the subject.

A resolution, offered by Dr. Mitchell, passed making it the duty of each member to furnish the secretary with his name, place of residence and of business, together with the command they belonged to.

Captain Goodman offered a resolution relative to the manner in which names for initiation are to be offered. Passed.

Mr. Sengstack resigned from the Committee on Federal Correspondence in regard to the removal of dead from Arlington, and Colonel White was put on in his stead.

A resolution passed rescinding a vote of thanks passed at a previous meeting to the lessees of James' Park, inasmuch as they had receded from their offer to allow the Association to have the grounds free, and collected fifty dollars rent for the same.

The committee on procuring suitable room for the use of the Association was increased from three to five members.

Dr. Mitchell read the following report of the picnic committee:

The picnic came off at James' Park on the 21st instant. Your committee made every exertion to render the occasion pleasant to all who might attend, and creditable to the Association. We beg to acknowledge our obligations to the following parties: Mrs. Hunter, for rosettes; Mr. Duffin, for water used on the occasion; Mr. Brauner, for ten tin cups; Messrs. Bohlen, Huse & Co., for 2000 pounds of ice. Mr. W. H. Fitch, for donation of five dollars; Mr. James Flaherty, for band wagon, and to the gentlemen composing the committee of reception for the efficient manner in which they discharged the obligations devolving upon them.

For the financial feature of our report we refer to the exhibit of the treasurer, R. T. English, which is as follows:

Amount received for bar privileges, $400; confectionery, $60; pistol gallery, $15; donation, $5; tickets sold, $1117. Total, $1597.

Paid out—Printing—AVALANCHE, $30; *Appeal*, $30; *Sun*, $30; *Ledger*, $47; Krause & Co., 60c; labor, $30 50; lettering wagon sign, $2; James' park, $50; music, $72; decorations, $38 75; extra ?eam, $5; gas, $10; C. Howard, $9 50; Hendrix, Brewer & Co., $7 50; saw-dust and hauling, $10 50. Total, $371 35.

Balance on hand, $1225 65.

Your committee have used every exertion in the discharge of the duties devolving on them, and hope their labors will meet with the approbation of the Association.

The report was received and the committee discharged. Adjourned.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NASHVILLE.

The "Calf Killer" Expected—His Mission to Washington a Failure—Members of the Old Legislature in Nashville—A Foul Outrage on Negroes—One Killed and Another Severely Beaten—Movements of Ex President Johnson.

Special to the Avalanche.]

NASHVILLE, August 26.—Congressman Bill Stokes is expected here from Washington in a day or two. He has made desperate efforts to have certain Federal office-holders decapitated, but as far as can be learned his mission has not been very successful. The fact that a large number of members of the last Legislature are here awaiting his arrival is thought to have some significance, but what is in the wind cannot well be divined yet. Bill, in his gubernatorial aspirations, met with great disappointment, and is not particularly scrupulous sn carrying out his revenge.

A body of masked men visited the premises of some negroes near Smyrna last night, whipped one of the darkeys unmercifully, and while another was endeavoring to make his escape they shot him dead. What crime, if any, the negroes committed is not learned, nor has it been ascertained who were the perpetrators of the foul outrage.

Ex-President Johnson will arrive here on Saturday, and will remain over till Monday, when he will start for Red Sulphur Springs, Macon county.

NEW YORK.

Case of Burglary—Arrival of Governor Senter—Railroad Freights—A Flutter Among the Petticoats—Fenian Congress in Session.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The residence of A. Schenck, Washington Heights, was robbed of $15,000 worth of jewelry and silverware.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has arrived and goes to Newport to-night.

The wife of Mayor Halberfesch, of Brooklyn, died to-day.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The different trunk lines of railroad to the East had hardly got their difficulties patched up on the freight question before another broke out on passenger fares. The rate for first-class passage to Buffalo was reduced to $6 50 to-day.

Another Atlantic cable, to unite the United States and Prussia, is projected. The terms of concession from the Prussian Government are published. It is to be begun by September, and must be finished in two years.

At the Woman's Suffrage Convention yesterday, a sympathetic letter from John G. Whittier was read. A letter from Mrs. Stowe recommends the gospel theory that man is the head of woman, and that he will eventually welcome woman to equality with himself in the cares of government and legislation.

There is as yet no increase of rates of tolls on Western freights

The National Bank Note Company today delivered the full amount of fractional currency ordered by the Government, and will be able to continue to forward the full amounts daily hereafter.

The Fenian Congress reassembled today. President Savage submitted his report, in which he claims that the spirit of insurection is still strong in Ireland, and that the organization is in full working order, and drilling of rank and file going on quietly but constantly, and the numbers of sworn members was never greater than now. He hoped dissensions in this country were about ended.

Important matters are said to be under consideration, and Congress is still in session this evening.

WASHINGTON.

Illness of Secretary Rawlings—Revenue Matters.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Secretary Rawlins has been prostrated with a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Supervisor Conklin, of Arkansas, has been transferred to Michigan and Supervisor Young, of Ohio, to Arkansas.

Custom receipts for the week ending the 21st were $4,386,920.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—Departed: Glasgow for Memphis. River stationary, with two feet eleven inches in the canal. A shower fell this evening.

ST. LOUIS, August 26.—Departed: Lady Gay. The river rises about three inches every night, and stationary during the day.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Arrived: Emma No. 3. River stationary, with five feet five inches in the channel. River falling at Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Homar & Co., private bankers, suspended to-day. Liabilities about $1,125,000; assets unknown, probably small.

The weather is cloudy. Thermometer at noon ninety-eight degrees.

BUFFALO.

Address by Horace Greeley.

BUFFALO, August 26.—Horace Greeley has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address before the International Industrial Exhibition in this city on the 6th of October.

BOSTON.

The Labor Reform.

BOSTON, August 26.—The Labor Reform State Convention this morning appointed a State central committee, of whom there were some ladies.

CONCORD.

CONCORD, N. H., August 26.—President Grant left this a.m. for White Mountains.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Cotton is in fair request. Sales 1600 bales; uplands, 34½c. Flour, $5 70@6 20, closing 5@10c lower. Whisky, $1 25. Corn, 92c@$1 16. Rice firm; Carolina, 8¼@9½c. Coffee dull. Sugar active; Cuba, 11¾@12c. Molasses dull; Muscovado, 48c. Wheat, 1@2c lower.

Money—Easy at 5@7. Sterling dull and heavy, 9½@9½. Gold heavy and lower; it opened at 133⅛ and closed 132⅞@133. Carrying rates, 6 per cent to flat. Clearances $133,000,000. Governments a shade higher. State bonds quiet and steady; old Tennessees, 61; new, 53¾. The Erie Railway Company has made an arrangement with the Lake Shore Company by which the Erie is to lay a third rail from New York to Buffalo to make it narrow guage in one year. Five million of Erie narrow guage bonds to be issued, which are to be a lien on the earnings of the narrow guage.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26.—Cotton sales 110 bales; middlings, 32c. Receipts 39 bales. Flour—super and double extra scarce; other grades dull and lower. Superfine, $5 75; XX, $6 40; XXX, $6 50. Corn—mixed, 95c; white, 97½c@$1. Oats firmer; new an old, 70c. Bran firmer, $1 02@1 02½. Hay, $28. Pork held at $35 50. Bacon declined, 16¾, 19½ and 19¾c. Lard tierce, 20½c; keg, 23c. Sugar—common, 11@12c; prime, 14@14½c. Molasses—reboiled, 60@70c. Whisky firm, $1 27½@1 30. Coffee unchanged. Gold, 132¾. Sterling, 145¾. New York sight, ⅜ premium.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—Family flour, $5 70@6. Corn, $1 02. Oats, 50@56c. Whisky, $1 20. Provisions nominal. Sugar—raw, 13½c and 16c. Wheat—red, $1 20@1 25; white, $1 40@1 45. Rye, $1@1 05. Butter, 25@26c. Cheese inactive at 13@13½c. Bulk meats—nothing doing.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—Flour—super, $5@5 25. Corn, 90@91½c. Oats, 45@50c. Prime sugar, 14½c. Prime molasses, 75c. Sales of 67 hhds tobacco at $6 85@17. Pork, $34. Bacon packed, 16¾c; sides, 19½@19¾c. Hams, 23½c. Lard, 20½c. Highwines, $1 20@1 21.

AUCTION SALES.

$10,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, CAPS, ETC.,

AT AUCTION.

On Tuesday Morning, August 31, 1869, AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.,

Sale Positive—Terms Cash.

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL, Auctioneers,
aug27 Corner Second and Adams street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TEN DAYS FROM DATE, I WILL SELL

At Public Auction,

In front of the Bradley Block, to the highest bidder, for cash,

One Wagon and a Lot of Old Castings

To pay charges for removal from public property.
aug27 ROBERT GOOD, Wharfmaster.

ROOFING.

G. H. BECKER. HARVEY WHEELOCK

BECKER & WHEELOCK,

Office and Warehouse, Exchange Street, between Front and the Docks, Memphis, Tennessee.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Roofing and Painting Materials.

WE WISH TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF the public and others to our

Excelsior Roofs.

We are now prepared to fill contracts for this popular Roof, at the low price of FOUR DOLLARS PER SQUARE.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

This Roof is perfectly FIRE-PROOF, as was effectually demonstrated on the 25th of August, on Second street, in the presence of a large number of persons.

We will take contracts and put on any other kind of roofing that the builder may desire.

Excelsior Roofing Paint for Sale, at $35 per Bbl.

Paper Felting constantly on hand, and for sale at NORTHERN PRICES.

Tin Roofs painted at 75 cents per square.

Apply to or address
BECKER & WHEELOCK,
aug27 Exchange street, Memphis.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

W. D. STRATTON, Memphis. J. H. ESTES, Louisville.

Estes, Stratton & Co.,

Commission Merchants

—AND—

COTTON FACTORS,

15 Union Street, Lee Block.
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
aug27

WANTED.

Wanted.

50 LABORERS to work on track repairs, on Eastern Division of

Memphis and Little Rock Railroad.

WAGES, $2 00 PER DAY.

Apply at P. M. Patterson's Wharfboat, at foot of Union street, for ferry tickets and passes.
J. L. MEIGS, Chief Engineer.
Ledger and Post copy one week. aug27

FOR RENT.

Valuable Main Street Stand for Rent.

WE will rent the elegant Storeroom, northeast corner of Main and Jefferson streets, now occupied by us, for one year from 1st of September, if timely application is made and sufficient inducement offered.
aug27 ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.

SCHOOLS.

Chelsea Female School,

Third Presbyterian Church.

THE next session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1869.
aug27 Mrs. L. R. MILTON, Principal.

Washington University,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Medical Department.

FACULTY:

Rev. THOMAS E. BOND, M. D., President.
G. C. M. ROBERTS, M. D., L. L. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics.
E. WARREN, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. L. BYRD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
J. F. CLAGETT, M. D., Professor Materia Medica.
M. P. SCOTT, M. D., Professor Diseases of Women and children.
J. E. MOMMONIER, M. D., Professor Physiology.
J. J. MOORMAN, M. D., Professor of Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence.
C. MORFIT, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
C. W. CHANCELLOR, M. D., Professor Anatomy.
JOHN RANDOLPH PAGE, M. D., Professor Practice.
G. REULING, M. D., Professor Opthalmic Surgery.
ALFRED H. POWELL, M. D., Professor Demonstrator of Anatomy.

THE Session of 1869-70 will commence on the FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER, and continue five months.

Auxiliary Lectures will be delivered during the summer months.

The UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL and FREE DISPENSARY afford CLINICAL MATERIAL in abundance.

A limited number of BENEFICIARY students will be received from the late slaveholding States—precedence being given to wounded and disabled soldiers.

FEES:

Matriculation, $5; Dissection, $10; Graduation $20; Professors, $120; Beneficiary (each session), $60.

For particulars or circulars, address
CHARLES W. CHANCELLOR, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.

P. S.—Good Board, $5 to $6 per week.
aug26

NOTICES.

NOTICE

—TO THE—

TRAVELING PUBLIC.

I have just completed a New

Horse Ferry Boat

At this place, capable of serving the traveling public with safety and speed.

My boat will be always on hand for the purpose of transporting the traveling community across the Arkansas river.

I tender my thanks for past favors, and will strive to merit a continuance of the same.

THEO. W. CLEGG, Ferryman.
Pine Bluff, Ark., July 26, 1869. aug25

$35 WATCH FREE TO EVERY AGENT! Business entirely new. Agents making fortunes! Address C. S. M. Co., Biddeford, Maine. aug25d&w

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37 Adams Street,

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.
la31 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Property Owners.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } July Term, 1869.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
August 18, 1869.

ORDERED, ETC., That the Clerk of the County Court be instructed to advertise in the Appeal and AVALANCHE, giving all property-owners notice that the assessments of real and personal property for State and county are now completed, and that they have the privilege of objecting to the same and endeavoring to obtain corrections during the next thirty days, by making proper application to the assessors, after which time no corrections can or will be allowed, it being necessary to place the tax-books in the Collector's hands at the earliest practicable date; and that each paper make a local notice, calling particular attention to the advertisement.

In accordance with the foregoing order of the Board, all parties desiring to know the value of their real and personal property, as assessed by the assessors of their respective districts, can obtain such information on application at this office until the 20th day of September, 1869; petitions will be received and referred to the assessors.

aug19 JOHN LOAGUE, Clerk.

BANKS.

Union and Planters' Bank OF MEMPHIS.

Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000
Subscribed Capital, - - $671,300

Sixty per cent. of the subscribed Capital Stock will be in cash at Commencement, and privilege retained of calling the balance within four months.

WILL open to do a General Banking Business, on

SEPTEMBER 1, 1869.

At No. 16 Madison street, until completion of their new building, at No. 11 Madison street.

Prompt attention given to collections and remittances.

New York Exchange now for sale.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. M. Farrington, of Memphis, Tenn.
J. J. Rawlings, "
C. B. Church, "
John Johnson, "
G. W. Goyer, "
Wm. R. Greenlaw, "
W. B. Galbreath, "
Napoleon Hill, "
A. Vaccaro, "
Joseph Bruce, "
Z. N. Estes, "
M. L. Meacham, "
Wm. A. Williamson, of Somerville, "
Jas. A. Rogers, of Brownsville, "
Nathan Adams, of Stanton Depot, "

OFFICERS:

WM. M. FARRINGTON, Pres't.
W. A. WILLIAMSON, Vice-Pres't.
aug24 S. P. READ, Cashier.

MILLS.

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, President. BARRY COLEMAN, Vice-President.

Kentucky Rolling Mill Co

No. 291 Main Street,

LOUISVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE IRON TIES,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
HORSE SHOES, ETC.
aug24

HARDWARE. ETC.

Edward M. Everitt & Co.,

13 UNION STREET,

MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE.

AGENTS FOR

The American Needle Cotton Gin and Condenser.
The Diamond Hulling and Grinding Mills.
The (one dollar) Hand Corn Sheller.
D. F. Tiemann & Co.'s Paints and Colors.
S. P. Smith & Sons' English and Domestic Varnishes.
Cooper's celebrated Glues, Gelatine and Machinery Oils.
English breech-loading Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.
Thomas Tapling & Co.'s English Carpets, Muslins, etc.
Imported Wines, Brandies and Liquors of all kinds.
Messrs. Keep Bros.' Birmingham and Sheffield Wares.
Frederick Braby & Co.'s Galvanized Iron Roofing.
Wathan & Co.'s Marble Mantles, Monuments, etc.

Samples and price lists of the above can be had at our office. aug11

DRY GOODS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.,
290 Main Street, Next Door
jy10 North of Peabody Hotel.

FLOUR.

Mauntel, Bulte & Co.,

Flour and Commission Merchants

No. 112 and 114 South Main Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.,

SOLE Agents for the following well-known brands of Flour, which we sell at the lowest market rates:

Potters, Rolla Steam, Mascoutah Steam Griffiths, Highland Beauty, Saint Clair, Cantine, Campbell, Love & Co., Southern Star, Karch & Hall, Highland City, Centreville Star, St. Charles, Premium, Western Star, Shoal Creek, Urbana, Centreville, Etc.
aug19

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS.

F. G. TERRY. WM. R. MITCHELL

TERRY & MITCHELL,

EXCLUSIVE WHOLSALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS,

No. 329 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE

WE SELL TO MERCHANTS ONLY, and are now receiving a heavy stock—the heaviest ever opened in Memphis—to which we invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY MERCHANTS purchasing goods for the Fall and Winter trade, satisfied that in ASSORTMENTS and prices we can offer at least equal inducements with EASTERN MARKETS, especially as the greater part of our stock was brought in early in the season, and previous to the late advance. aug17

ELECTION.

Poplar Street Turnpike

ON MONDAY, the 6th day of September next, at four o'clock p.m., at ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.'S, there will be a meeting of the Stockholders in the SHELBY COUNTY TURNPIKE COMPANY (Poplar street), for the purpose of electing seven Directors, and Officers of said COMPANY. A full and punctual attendance is required.

W. T. AVERY,
H. A. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. CLAYTON,
FRANK TAFT,
N. CORONNA,
aug17 Commissioners.

GROCERIES.

FLOUR, PORK AND WHISKY.

THESE articles have largely advanced of late, but we find it difficult to realize the advance. We should, however, be able to realize cost with freight added, and in order to close out some consignments we offer at COST AND FREIGHT, 100 bbls. "JO DAVIES" PORK, 250 bbls. WHISKY and 1000 bbls. FLOUR. Some of the flour is as good as Mascoutah, and we will sell it $1 lower. It is just received from the mills in "Egypt." Most of our flour is sold at St. Louis prices. We are agents for millers, and sell on commission only. We guarantee all our flour to be fresh ground.

WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO.,
aug3 Nos. 5 and 9 Howard Row.

OFFICIAL.

Public Schools.

OFFICE SUP'T BOARD OF EDUCATION,
August 21, 1869.

THE City Schools, both white and colored, will open on the first Monday (6th) of September next. I will attend at my office, No. 16 North-Court street, in Odd Fellows' Hall, on and after Tuesday, the 29th inst., until the schools open, to issue Tickets of Admission to the white schools. The hours of attendance at said office will be from 9 o'clock a.m. to 1 o'clock p.m., and from 3 o'clock p.m. to 5 o'clock p.m.

Non-residents of the city can send their children to the City Schools on payment of moderate tuition fees at the time of admission.

aug22 J. T. LEATH, Sup't.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

A. A. CLARKE. R. F. SMITH.

CLARKE & SMITH,

COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTORS

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 264 Front Street,

Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Liberal Advances on Consignments. aug26

WM. M. FARRINGTON. HENRY B. HOWELL.

Farrington & Howell,

COTTON FACTORS

GROCERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 266 Front Street, corner of Court,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WE will be ready for business in our new Store on 1st of September, and will have a good stock of Plantation Supplies to meet the wants of our friends.

Particular attention paid to sales of cotton, which will be stored in our own warehouse, and sampled and weighed with care. Cotton in store will be covered by insurance, unless otherwise instructed; and all shipments by river insured under our open policy.

aug26 FARRINGTON & HOWELL.

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS.
DR. R. F. DICKINSON.

DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,

(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.,)

COTTON FACTORS,

General Commission & Produce Merchants,

No. 210 Front Street, - - Memphis, Tenn.

HAVING a Warehouse of our own in which we handle all Cotton consigned to us WE GUARANTEE CORRECT WEIGHTS. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed.

Liberal advancements made on consignments. aug5

F. EDWARDS CLARKE. THADDEUS S. ELY
WILSON O. HARVEY.

CLARKE, ELY & CO.

Wholesale Grocers,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 302 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS : : : : TENNESSEE

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Ties, etc., which we will always sell at lowest market rates. All consignments by river insured unless otherwise instructed.

We solicit consignments of cotton, to the sale of which we devote special attention. aug17

TAYLOR & BROTHER,

Commission Merchants,

No. 45 WALNUT STREET,

CINCINNATI : : : : OHIO

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

Anchor Cotton Mill's, Pittsburg, Pa.
Eagle Cotton Mills, Pittsburg, Pa.
Auburn Cotton Mills, Auburn, N. Y.
Zanesville Cotton Mills, Zanesville, O.
Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.
Alberton Mills, Alberton, Md.
Delaware Manuf'g Co., Delaware, O.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings in great variety; "Kentucky" and "Alberton" Osnaburgs; Cotton, Duck and Twills for Awnings and steamboat Covers; Awning Stripes; Braided and Chandler's Wick; Cotton Yarns and Batting.

"Delaware Flax Bagging."

Sales by the package only. Correspondence invited. aug17

J. M. PATRICK. M. M. PATRICK

J. M. PATRICK & CO.,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 254 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE

WE respectfully return our sincere thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and again solicit their business and influence the incoming season.

Bagging, Ties or Rope furnished customers, and liberal cash advances made on consignments of cotton or other produce sent to us for sale. Careful attention given to filling orders for any description of merchandise.

J. M. PATRICK & CO.
August 20, 1869. aug20

FOR SALE.

For Sale or Rent.

THE ALABAMA LIME WAREHOUSE, Nos. 187 and 189 Jefferson street.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

One fine Durham Cow, giving eighteen quarts milk daily. Also, one heavy iron axle wagon. Also, for rent, the Cottage House, 374 Beale street, eight rooms, garden, stable, etc. Rent $30. Inquire at the house or at Lime Depot. aug17

Beautiful Residence for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my residence on Union avenue, 2½ miles east of Memphis, on easy terms.

The tract of land contains 7 and 10-100 acres, and is most beautifully shaded with a large grove of forest trees. The improvements are in good repair.

I would exchange this property for buildings or other property. R. M. ESTES,
jy29 Nos. 15 and 17 Madison street.

A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

THAT fine, spacious Residence, situated at the rear of No. 69 Madison street. For particulars, terms, etc., apply to Mrs. A. O. Harris, corner Third and Madison, or to W. P. Proudfit, 9 Monroe street.

Ledger copy. aug13

Distillery for Sale

In Little Rock, Arkansas.

A DISTILLERY APPARATUS of one hundred gallons capacity, set up ready for use, and a Steam Engine of thirty horse power attached. They can be bought very cheap, together or separately, as desired. Buildings and ground where they are now can be leased, or they can be removed.

For particulars inquire of
ELLIOTT & MILLER,
No. 2 Promenade street,
aug1 Opposite Steamboat Landing.

WANTED.

1,000 MEN WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE L. R. and F. S. R. R. Co.,
LITTLE ROCK, August 18, 1869.

1,000 MEN wanted by 1st of September, on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. Good wages and board given.
aug25 JAMES A. MARTIN, Sup't.

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 30 years; cordially indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page Circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. aug18d&w

Wanted to Rent.

TWO or three hundred acres of good farming land, with or without improvements. Address FARMER,
71 Adams street corner of Third,
aug 8 Memphis.

MILLINERY.

Fall and Winter Importation 1869.

RIBBONS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

237 and 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

BONNET and TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET AND SASH RIBBONS,
Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets,
Illusions, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Netts and Crapes,
French Flowers and Feathers,
Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
Silk, Velvet and Felt Bonnets and Hats,
SUNDOWNS and SHAKER HOODS.

THE largest Stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
aug25

COAL AND WOOD.

J. J. McCARDY,

Dealer in Coal and Wood,

Office, 87 Second street, bet. Court and Jefferson,

HAVING sole the boat Pittsburg [illegible] the best quality of seasoned cordwood. aug10

DAILY AVALANCHE.

FRIDAY ::::::: AUGUST 27, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF SCHOOL VISITORS.

Prayer for a Beloved Wife.

O, God! altho' no genial light
May ever break upon my way;
Altho' my life be always night,
Oh! give to her's the brightest day.
And if no other tide but woe
May feebly make my pulses stir—
If only one can sunshine know;
O, give it all, I pray, to her!

News in Brief.

There were four culprits tried at the second precinct yesterday.

Bad literary taste—The two negroes now in prison under sentence of death take an *Appeal*.

A colored boy of about twelve years was drowned at the mouth of the Bayou Gayoso, while bathing, yesterday afternoon at six o'clock.

The argument in reference to the question of jurisdiction in the Municipal Court, relative to the powers of Judge Foute to issue a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Colonel Thomas Dickens case, has been concluded. The opinion of Judge Foute will be delivered on Saturday.

Fred Wiemer was arrested yesterday by the second district police for "keeping a vicious dog." He was very properly fined ten dollars. All dogs are nuisances, but as long as they keep quiet and annoy no one but their enemies, it's all right to let them indulge the luxury; when they become vicious the owners ought to be made to pay for the pleasure of keeping them.

The five bales of cotton from Arkansas, raised on General Pillow's Lake plantation, and consigned to Messrs. T. A. Nelson & Co., was sold at auction yesterday morning, at 40½c., classed full middling. It was purchased by J. R. Miles, and shipped by J. E. Clarkson, consigned to Messrs. Randolph & Jenks, Philadelphia. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad, through their agent, E. D. Cobb, Esq., take it free of all charge.

On the farm of Mr. Lanier, two miles out on Union Avenue, fifty acres of broom corn are growing in fine, healthy condition, and the crop now heading out and ready for bending down. We hear that fifty dollars an acre has been offered for the crop as it stands, and was refused. Last September Mr. T. H. Allen, of Monroe street, sold a lot of Arkansas broom corn, at ten cents a pound. The Southern grown broom corn is preferred to the Northern, and is decidedly superior to it, but we want the necessary machinery to clean the fibers of the seed.

Justice Millard yesterday sent the woodman, Black, to jail in default of finding five hundred dollars bail for obtaining money under false pretences. Black is the man who sold some wood to Mr. Fitzgerald and got five dollars in advance. When the time stipulated for its delivery came, it was found that Black had no wood. He made a very good explanation of the case himself, which the Justice, unfortunately, could not take into consideration. A boat load of wood, he said, was stolen from him, and he could not therefore fulfill his engagement. His case seems to be a hard one.

Elegant fall style silk dress hats, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 279 Main street, late Handlan & Co.'s stand. 3t

THE HACK ROBBERY.—The men, Kramer and Vance, who were arrested a day or two since, for an alleged robbery of a gentleman named Blackward, were up yesterday for examination. The case was to have come off before Justice Milliard. The counsel for the defense, of which there were four or five objected to it being investigated by him, on the ground that he had expressed an opinion to the effect that the two men ought to have been in the penitentiary long ago. The Justice denied having said anything of the sort. There was then considerable quibbling about matters and things between counsel; it was finally agreed that the case be brought before Squire Dickenson with Kiernan and Milliard. This arrangement could not be satisfactorily carried, and so in the end Justices Swain, Elliott, and Milliard got on the bench, in Justice Dickenson's office, and the evidence was gone into in earnest. Several witnesses were examined, most of whom testified strongly against Vance, though there was not much elicited to criminate Kramer. The simple facts of the case appear to be these: Mr. Blackward, the gentleman who lost the money, was in company with Vance, and, running across Kramer and his hack, hired him, and rode around town freely. They looked at every saloon they came to, Vance, as a general thing, calling for the liquor (mostly wine of aristocratic brand) and Blackwood paying for it. Of the three, Kramer became tight first. It was while in this abnormal condition that Vance went through Blackwood. In the meantime the eyes of the detectives were upon set; they, in fact, had drank with the detectives in several places during the day, so that when Blackwood reported the loss of his money there was no difficulty in identifying the parties concerned in the abstraction of it, hence their speedy arrest. The testimony for the prosecution was heard, but that for the defense is not to be heard till to-day at Justice Millard's office, commencing at nine o'clock. Kramer is out on $2000 bond. Vance is still in jail.

Young men's fall styles silk dress hat, just received at Wheaton & Co.'s, 279 Main street, Handlan's old stand. 3t

BOOK-BINDING.—We paid a visit to the job printing and book-binding establishment of Dalton & Price, yesterday. It is the most compact concern of the sort in town. Everything is under the eye of the proprietors; themselves regular tradsmen, gives it a guarantee that the work which they may get to do will be done properly and speedily. Their facilities in the way of type and machinery enable them to do all manner of job work with great neatness. The book-bindery is complete in its department, and capable of turning out the nicest sort of work in all branches, from the ponderous ledger of ten quires to a piece of music of three sheets. Give it a trial.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Messrs. Becker & Wheelock propose to put on indestructible roofs, of a new material, that will last as well and long as tin, and being perfectly fire-proof, its low price will speedily cause it to supercede all other material for the purpose.

Mr. Grooms, editor of the Corinth *Harbinger*, and Mr. Wofford, editor of the Corinth *News*, are in the city in the interest of their respective journals, which are among the most sprightly and widely circulated in our sister State.

WHEATON & CO., fashionable hatters and furriers, have removed to 279 Main street, Walker block. 3t

ICE CREAM SALOON.—The ladies of the Third Presbyterian Church will re-open their saloon on Friday, August 27, from five to ten p.m., in the cottage south of the church. Patronage of the public respectfully solicited.

We call attention to the card of Messrs. Estes, Stratton & Co. in our advertising columns. The firm is eminently respectable and full of good business qualifications.

WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, a small cottage house with two rooms and a kitchen, within ten or fifteen minutes walk of Court Square. Address "R. B. H.," AVALANCHE office. 6t

GENTLEMEN, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE. Just received, another large lot of British half hose, at $4 50 per dozen; gents' linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen; puff bosom shirts, $2; gauze undershirts, $1 25.

M. KRAUS, & Co.,
tf Corner Main and Adams sts.

REMOVAL.—Wheaton & Co., hatters and furriers, have removed to 279 Main street, Handlan & Co.'s old stand. 1w

Buy your P. F. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 23 Main street. tf

IMMIGRATION TO THE SOUTH.

W. B. Donoho's Tour in the North.

His Descriptive Address Yesterday Evening.

A respectable and intelligent audience assembled in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce to listen to an address by William B. Donoho, Esq., of the firm of Donoho, Joy & Co., descriptive of his recent trip to the North to encourage emigration to this section of the country. The address was delivered at the request of several leading citizens, and in consequence of a suggestion made at the last regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Colonel W. S. Pickett was unanimously called on to preside, and in a few remarks introduced Mr. Donoho to the audience.

ADDRESS BY MR. DONOHO.

Mr. Donoho, who was cordially received on coming forward, addressed the audience to the following effect:

I deem it scarcely necessary to offer any apology for my appearance before you this evening, as I am among those who know me, and in the midst of a community with whom I have been identified for nearly twenty years in commercial and mercantile pursuits, and which have so entirely engrossed my time and what little talent I may have possessed in the prosecution, as to have left me neither the opportunity or occasion to have cultivated in my degree the habit and the preparation necessary to entertain an audience in the proper sense of a public speaker.

I promise you no entertainment; I have no desire to please your fancy, to gain notoriety, to simply constitute the "killing of time," and enable you by anything I may say or relate here to pass through the evening without some purpose—some good accomplished—even if good resolutions to be hereafter acted upon. The truth is, friends, the condition of our "Sunny South," my native heath, "loved and idolized in her prosperity, and but the more endeared in her tribulations"—have so engaged my thoughts since the war that scarcely any other matter could find lodgment or be entertained with cordiality for a day or a moment even. No other subject than that not only of her amelioration, or even her restoration to her former prosperity, but of a position far, far, far in advance of what she could ever have attained under the condition and system of slavery of other days. Hard indeed has it been to learn the lesson. Hard indeed has it been to recover from that paralysis—that despondency—that deep, terrible, "night-mare," despair, that weighed down every "Southern" heart, when from day to day he was forced to gaze upon the debris of the complete shipwreck of earthly all scattered hither and thither—a chaotic mass of valueless fragments, with here and there a tearful and heartrending reminder of palmy days and happy homes — not only those little trifling mementos of "heart-treasures," and those relics of fathers' fathers to sons' sons, but with the fiery ordeal of war, with its humiliation and defeat, the consuming fire, the deadly firelock and the keenedged sword, wielded by the vigorous and merciless hand of a powerful and overwhelming foe, came the mourning of Rachael for her children, and the heart's drapery of nearly every household, which needed not the heraldry of "mourners who go about the street," or the more modern symbols of "crape and marble" to attest the loss of "home idols;" but likewise the devastation of our hearths and homes, our altars and graves; the comforts and luxuries of accumulated years—our very *substance* in labor, and stocks, and bonds, and money, and jewels—aye, even the last vestige of our subsistence. Hard, indeed, has it been to learn the lessons intended by a wise and merciful Providence; yet, when calmly considered, what a glorious future awaits these Southern States if the advantages, the untold advantages—advantages that I fear we fail to properly estimate, and which, if we of this very day and generation will wield as we should do, and as other people would unquestionably do, we shall at once enter upon an era of "agricultural reconstruction," more certain of accomplishment, more desirable of attainment, and more substantial value, and of greater intrinsic merit than all the Legislative and Congressional enactments of the present century, and the beginning of commercial independence not to end until the South shall have attained a position that for true splendor and substantial worth will stand unrivaled in the past and without a hopeful rival in the future.

If the South in 1857, almost without means, without credit and without friends, with demoralizing influences of the "Bureau" upon the labor, with most dilapidated teams and implements, did in the cultivation of a most miserable cultivation, with a population, all told, black and white, of 9,600,000, export $328,000,000, while the North, East and West combined, with 25,000,000 people, farms and homes intact, abundance of money, under protection of the Government, and every advantage of improved implement, capital and *peace*, exported only $243,000,000! The South, in 1868, produced not only enough of bread and meat for home consumption, and received besides as proceeds of her cotton, sugar, tobacco, hemp and rice nearly $100,000,000. And this done in less than one-fourth of the area of her tillable lands, how long would it take them to wipe out by open, fair and square payment the entire national debt, if the Northwest will lend us population and implements to bring into cultivation three-fourths of the land? Can it be done until this development?

If the wealth of a country is in proportion to its productive capacity, and the extent and perfection of its development, then what part of the great world, what continent, what country, or what part of any country, possesses such an accumulation and wealth of productive and valuable resources as the Southern States? And what country more needful of that abundance of intelligent, skilful and reliable labor and the improved appliances that naturally follow in the wake of the enterprising and progressive producers of industry in this nineteenth century? We have so neglected and failed to appreciate and foster such advantages, and who in all the wide world so indifferent to their true interests, and to the immensity of power which, if New England could but control, she would exercise a monopoly in connection with that of her present "five-twenty and ten-forty anaconda coil" that would soon reduce to a lifeless corpse the last limb and extremity of this mammoth country from the very threshold of her sterile borders to the Southern Gulf, the Northern lakes and the golden gate of the Great West. Aye, she would, in her queenly power, demand and levy tribute of the British Isles and the continent of Europe; and with Asia, Africa and the Isles of the Sea, be compelled to pay obeisance to her supremacy of acknowledged and invulnerable stability and power and matchless splendor—the agriculturist, the manufacturer, the shipper, the three in one, supreme!

Will you longer remain indifferent? Will you not rather awake to a more vigorous and earnest action in bringing to light and life the inexhaustible and invaluable resources that lie on every hand.

The thoughts of the future of the South have so occupied my mind and heart have pondered them until they have acquired such magnitude, that no measure or scale that I can bring to bear will begin to afford me a satisfactory estimate of the length or breadth or hight or weight of what is in store for us. If true to ourselves and to our generation, and if the measure of our responsibility is in the ratio of our advantages, who stands in advance of us? Who may not envy our position in respect of advantages, and who would dare to neglect them as we have done? In view of acquiring that population so necessary to the development of our resources, after mature reflection, I became convinced that we must turn our attention to our neighbors of the North and Northwest, and acting upon that conviction, determined upon a canvass of the States of Indiana and Illinois. The result of that undertaking has not only confirmed me in my first conviction upon the subject, but has encouraged me in the belief that the work has been begun at the right time and place, and should be vigorously prosecuted, and without delay, in the States of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.

Before entering upon the canvass, Donoho, Joy & Co., with whom I am connected, had proposed and stereotyped a pamphlet (a copy of which I hold in my hand), which, together with a plain, practical, "homespun" and weighty talk to the people at almost every point along railroad communication from Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Chicago, Illinois, and from thence to Cairo, in which I have endeavored to present as plainly and forcibly as possible the advantages offered in the South to the poor man, the mechanic, the laborer, the manufacturer, the stock-raiser, the miller, the ruiner, the farmer, and other producers of industry.

The advantage of abundance and cheapness of lands—their wonderful fertility—their capacity not only to produce with a cultivation similar to that given to lands in the North, as large a yield of corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, fruits, berries, grapes, hops, broom corn, etc., but in addition to these the lands of the South alone of all the territory of the United States, produced those great "gold bearing" commercial staples, cotton, sugar, tobacco, hemp and rice. Climatic advantages could not be overcome. Mountains full of coal, iron, lead, gypsum, marl, kaolin, petroleum, etc.; forests of finest timber for manufacturing agricultural implements, coopers' ware and furniture; stock could be reared more certainly and more cheaply than in the North; hides could be obtained and tan-bark at trifling cost South, and here manufactured. Grain can be produced in abundance for home consumption as well as largely for export. Fruits and vegetables could be produced in greater abundance and of better qualities, and can, by the advantages of latitude, be placed as luxuries, and at the highest prices, in the markets of the present 25,000,000 population, North, soon to be 50,000,000, from four to six weeks in advance of their own crops. San Francisco fruit raisers are paying this season nine hundred dollars per car load freight to Chicago, and Chicago consumers are paying twenty-five cents each for pears, and in like proportion for other fruits. Thousands of packages of early fruits and vegetables from Memphis, Vicksburg, Atlanta, Mobile, etc., were sold this season in the markets of all the cities and towns from Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis to Chicago, Buffalo, Milwaukee, etc., and with proper cultivation and attention, and just such as Northern men will give to such crops when once located here, an enormous income can be derived from this source; and that long before the proceeds of cotton, sugar and tobacco can be realized. With thousands of miles of railroads to be built, we have endeavored to show these people the advantages of developing our mines of iron and coal, in making railroad iron and cars, stoves, ovens, pots, nails, hoopiron, gin and mill gearing, etc. Abundance of stone for lime, cement and other building purposes. Wool could be grown cheaper and could be manufactured as cheaply as in the United States. Beef and pork just but little to raise, and we need stock raisers and beef and pork packers to avail themselves of the "bottom as well as top dollar" of profit by exporting in merchantable shape from here. Compare beef driving from Texas to Illinois with beef packing in Texas and exporting pickled beef from New York and elsewhere; cotton cultivation and its advantages over the crops cultivated North. The lands of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, costing from $50 to $200 per acre, in hay nett a profit of $15 to $25 per acre; corn, wheat, etc., $20 to $35 per acre. Cotton lands could be obtained at $10 to $20 per acre, that pay a profit of from $50 to $125 per acre, and products would command "gold" everywhere. We could, in the advantages of close proximity of "raw material and factory," not only come in competition with New England, but needed no "protective tariff" to successfully rival England, and it was only a question of time and the will of the South and Northwest, combined with their capital, skill, and enterprise, to dry New England up by fair and legitimate competition, to increase the cotton production of 2,500,000 bales to 10,000,000 bales, and force Old England to cease to cultivate at all, and depend upon the South for her supply; and further, force Old and New England to come for our cotton in shirts, by raising our cotton, manufacturing it at home and exporting none in a raw state. Then the South and Northwest can command, on land and sea, at home and abroad. Then what a Jeremiah upon the labor, with most dilapidated teams and implements, did in the cultivation of a most miserable cultivation, with a population, all told, black and white, of 9,600,000, export $328,000,000, while the North, East and West combined, with 25,000,000 people, farms and homes intact, abundance of money, under protection of the Government, and every advantage of improved implement, capital and *peace*, exported only $243,000,000! The South, in 1868, produced not only enough of bread and meat for home consumption, and received besides as proceeds of her cotton, sugar, tobacco, hemp and rice nearly $100,000,000. And this done in less than one-fourth of the area of her tillable lands, how long would it take them to wipe out by open, fair and square payment the entire national debt, if the Northwest will lend us population and implements to bring into cultivation three-fourths of the land? Can it be done until this development?

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The thoughts of the future of the South have so occupied my mind and heart have pondered them until they have acquired such magnitude, that no measure or scale that I can bring to bear will begin to afford me a satisfactory estimate of the length or breadth or hight or weight of what is in store for us. If true to ourselves and to our generation, and if the measure of our responsibility is in the ratio of our advantages, who stands in advance of us? Who may not envy our position in respect of advantages, and who would dare to neglect them as we have done? In view of acquiring that population so necessary to the development of our resources, after mature reflection, I became convinced that we must turn our attention to our neighbors of the North and Northwest, and acting upon that conviction, determined upon a canvass of the States of Indiana and Illinois. The result of that undertaking has not only confirmed me in my

THE MACON RIOT.

The Negroes Rampant for Two Days—Fifty of the Rioters Put in the Somerville Jail—Five men Shot by the Mob—A Squad of Eight Horsemen Put to Route Two Hundred Rioters—The Citizens all Under Arms and in Sympathy with the Sheriff—Everything now Quiet.

The reign of terror in Macon was, providentially, a brief one; and, owing to the forbearance of the people, terminated without much bloodshed. At one time it appeared as though the whole county of Fayette would be given over bodily into the hands of an impassioned rabble, maddened by a spirit of vengeance, and led on by a few men of the most diabolical proclivities, who would rejoice to see every homestead in Fayette laid in ashes. After considerable effort to come at the truth in reference to the origin of the incipient riot, and what was done by both sides, we are enabled to present our readers this morning with a comparatively correct account. The origin and history of the trouble is briefly this: On Saturday last a difficulty arose between Tom Tarpler, colored, and some white boys. Among these latter was Albert D. Boswell. Tarpler cursed one of the boys. This bred bad blood, and the ill feeling continued to increase till Sunday morning, when the village became swarmed with negroes from the surrounding districts. There were perhaps one thousand of them gathered within the precincts of the town. They were ostensibly attending a religious meeting; but most of them were armed, and, as the sequel showed, had other thoughts than those of religion in their minds. In the evening, Albert D. Boswell, son of an esteemed citizen, D. J. Boswell, approached Calvin Tarpler, colored—a brother of Tom Tarpler who had been in the previous difficulty. He immediately pulled out a pistol, and, swinging it in a vicious manner, made threats against Boswell's life. Boswell asked him, "Did you threaten my life?" Tarpler answered boldly, "Yes I did." Then," said Boswell, "You shall take it all back, and deliver up your arms or I'll kill you." Tarpler impudently answered, "I'll die—a—d—n white man," at the same time thrusting his hand back to draw his pistol. Boswell immediately shot him in the head with his revolver, and soon after left town. In ten minutes Calvin Tarpler was dead.

The negroes soon met in a crowd, and declared vengeance against Boswell and his friends; against the white men of the town and their property. Some negro women shrieked, "Macon is doomed! Macon is doomed!" Infuriated negroes strode through the streets displaying their weapons, with fearful oaths, threatening the lives of the citizens *en masse*, and some by name, and saying, "To-morrow morning Macon will be in ashes!"

That night they assaulted the house of Mr. Carroll in quest of one of young Boswell's friends, as they claimed; came near killing Carrol and burning his house, because he could not tell where the young man was. The same night twenty-seven negroes went to the house of D. S. Boswell, and swore they would hang him till he told them where his son was; also to the residence of Esquire William Johnson, whose son is a friend of Albert Boswell. They threatened Mr. Johnson with violence, and not content with mere threats, they gathered together a lot of fagots and dry wood, and set his cotton gin on fire. Through the superhuman exertions of Mr. Bates, assisted by some citizens and a number of the more well disposed colored men, who labored in behalf of peace throughout the whole night, the negroes were restrained from perpetrating the deeds of blood and destruction they so fouly threatened. It was only by a compromise that they were prevented from breaking into and cleaning out the stores that contained any sort of weapon or ammunition. This humiliating concession was far the less of the evils, for if they had broken open the stores they would undoubtedly have become drunk, and well supplied with instruments of death no man can picture the scenes of horror which would have followed. What would have been the cruel outrages and the nameless crimes which maddened and infuriated men like them would perpetrate is fearful to think of. They gathered around the corpse of the young man that had been shot, and inaugurated a series of orgies horrible to behold. Knives and pistols, and all manner of deadly weapons, were flourished in the morning air; threats were made by the leaders and vengeance dark and wild breathed from every mouth. In effect, the town was placed under martial law; citizens were halted, interrogated, and ordered what to do and what not to do; ladies insulted, buggies, business wagons and men on horseback going through town were all stopped and ordered back to their places; guards were placed all over town, and several for losers on warrants in the county. The people were all locked up in their houses, and the women, pale and fainting, seemed to be at the mercy of the negroes. The magistrates who had the temerity to command the peace, were cursed and insulted with the most opprobious epithets, and ordered back into their houses under penalty of death.

In this posture were affairs in that terrified village during Sunday, all that night and Monday morning. The laws defied, authority violently taken from the hands of the civil officers, and the social life of the people rendered chaotic; the rioters having declared: "There is no law in Macon; we will regulate things according to our own wishes." When the coroner arrived from Somerville to hold an inquest over the remains of Tarpler, the community was cheered by the intelligence fortively conveyed to them that Sheriff Hester, with a large *posse*, would soon arrive and give them relief from their dreadful apprehensions. This news having reached the ears of the mob, they cursed the Sheriff and loudly proclaimed their intension to fight. Presently the Deputy Sheriff appeared with seven men. He rode up to the crowd and, as a few of them started down the street, ordered them to halt. Most of the crowd, however, stood and raised their guns to fire. The Deputy Sheriff told them not to run or fire, that he had something to say, but they fired. In answer they received a volley from the men of the Sheriff's forces and the negro mob. Among these latter wild confusion reigned; shouting, cursing and yelling, mingled with admonitions from the more reckless among them to stand firm and fight it out, rent the air. Five of the Sheriff's men were wounded, one, Mr. Russell, severely. But the fight still continued, and seeing that the black fiends would be likely to get the best of it if the contest was prolonged at long shots, the Sheriff ordered a charge; it was made in gallant style; their solid formation was broken and there was a stampede, helter skelter, in all directions. No one was killed, as far as is known. Soon after this the Sheriff himself arrived on the scene with thirty more men, which number, in a few hours, was increased by additions from all parts of the county. Pursuit was given and about forty negroes were captured, the most of whom were sent to Somerville jail. A few are under guard here still. Among the arrested are several "ring leaders" of the mob. Several are yet at large, and two or three of the most dangerous leaders—those who corrupted and influenced the minds of the passes—Gus Morris, Simeon Howell, Bill Walker and Ike Neal, and others of like evil repute—have managed up to this to evade the vigilant search of the Sheriff's men. It is understood that these are on their way to Memphis, and it is thought for a purpose useful to themselves, which inspires the negroes here with a pleasing hope. One of the prisoners said the affair could not end here. They look forward to some means of obtaining vengeance for what they consider a discomfiture. They boast that they will yet be in a condition to overthrow the civil government of the country, and have things their own way. The Sheriff has ordered all the citizens under arms and on duty to maintain peace, under the direction of Constable Matthews. Citizens are now on guard night and day to save their lives and property, and to prevent violations of law. Sheriff Hester sent a request to the United States Commissioner at Memphis for twenty-five or thirty soldiers to aid the civil officers there. A correspondent says:

"Is it not obviously the duty of your city to aid us in bringing these outlaws to justice? We refer particularly to the five named above, who are probably in your city. It would be salutary if the Government would aid in putting down all mobs that rise up in arms against the law. But whether it is done or not, our county officers are determined to execute the laws to the bitter end against all armed hostility."

Since writing the above, Simeon Howell, one of the leaders, has given himself up to the authorities. We would further state that on the same day of the disturbance at Macon, there was a gathering of negroes at McDowell's quarters, armed and ready for the conflict, evidently showing that the uprising was generally preconcerted among themselves.

Everything is now quiet, and the citizens begin to realize a feeling of peace and security under the excellent arrangements of Sheriff Hester.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Letter from Commissioner White.

Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners:

There being a marked difference between us as to the amount of tax which is required to satisfy present demands and the accruing expenditures of the county for the balance of the year—you believing a larger per centage is called for than I think necessary—I respectfully submit the following statement and reasons for my conclusions:

It is desirable and best to lift the county out of her present indebtedness. The reasons for so doing are obvious to every thoughtful person, to every tax-payer. An elaborate discussion of the benefits of such a course is uncalled for, they being almost self-evident. It would give character and confidence in the ability, honesty and determination of the people of Shelby county to liquidate promptly all legal claims against them and the county. It would at once reduce current expenditures in proportion to the increased market value of county warrants. If they were at par every thing purchased, and which must be had to keep the several departments of the county properly running, as coal, wood, supplies for poor-house, jail, stationery, burying paupers, etc., would cost at least one-third less than they have done, and competition to sell to the county would be much greater, and the prices therefore fixed upon a lower cash basis. It would remove all surmises and suspicions of unjust liquidation of said claims on the part of the Board of Commissioners, and create general confidence at home and abroad, and thereby cause a centralization of population toward our county, thus increasing the value of the taxable property, and proportionably diminish taxation upon individual wealth. For an increase of population increases the general wealth of the county and its taxable property. Just in proportion to its increase will be lessened the per centage of taxation to meet the annual expenses of the county.

For the purpose of arriving at the percentage which should be levied, I first intend giving a list of the items provided for, and which will not have to be this year (no like claims will or can possibly be made upon the county again), and then give the items (special and general) of expenditures which must be promptly met.

Under the first, or those that have been settled, are: Completing new jail, $222,000; old jail expenses, $9000, $23,-304 has been expended in and about new jail since it was received. There is no possibility in any contingency of there being any necessity of spending over one-third of that amount in years to come. The contracts for flagging the prison halls with stone, and for the cistern now being constructed, are $1985 for the former and $1185 for the latter, and when the gas and heating arrangements are rearranged, every thing in and about the building will be complete. Therefore it is safe to say at least two-thirds of the above amount will be saved, or $16,000.

Under the last bid for burying the paupers, there will be saved over last year $4000. At the rate reported by Commissioner Merriman, there will be saved in stationery $4000.

The general character of the bridges is good—few needing repairing and but few to build—they mostly small. Here will be a saving of at least $6000. All the county offices have been supplied with good safes at a cost of about $3500. We have also paid for paving in front of the county property $237. Also on tax collector's building for 1861, amounting to $1852. Taken up old warrants issued by Judges Pettit and Leonard, more than we shall have to do this year, at least $2000.

Last year we paid to Chas. Johnson and others, for indexing, $5508; this year it will not be over twelve or fifteen hundred dollars—a saving of $4000. We have allowed for losses on warrants to county officials, where the law fixed the price, a legal claim, which we believe cannot be again made, of $17,000. We have paid the committee for preparing plats of the city for assessors, and examining and comparing assessments with the same, $2000. John Longue, for making out list of outstanding warrants, $1500.

The several years' indebtedness to the State Insane Asylum has been settled, over and above the ordinary expenses, of about $2000.

Your order refusing to pay the jail guard will save directly and indirectly $12,000.

We have refunded taxes, which in all probability will never again be required, amounting to $2500.

There has been expended for fitting up and furnishing the several Court-rooms and offices, including the new Criminal Court room and office, $10,-851 39. The cost hereafter will only be for wear and tare; and, aside from the breakage of chairs, it will be light.

There has been paid to Commissioners Davis, Sears, Williamson and Williams, for registering voters, (an item which cannot conceive or believe there will be much of any claim for in the future), $3366.

The expense of running the Criminal Court last year was not less than fifty, if not sixty, thousand dollars. The exact amount I am not able to give. Under the present order of disposing of business, the Attorney General having his cases ready for trial, and only giving time to the defendant in cases absolutely allowed by law, the cost of this court will certainly be lessened one-third; and when we consider the effect which such a course will have in checking crime, and driving out of the county the hordes of thieves, burglars and murderers which have infested us in days past, it is reasonable to say that a reduction of this court and jail expenses will amount to twenty-five thousand dollars.

There have been on an average in the jail for the past two or three years about one hundred and twenty prisoners. After those who have been tried and sentenced are taken to Nashville, there will be in jail forty-seven, two of whom are United States prisoners; thirty-eight under the control of the Circuit and Municipal Courts; leaving only seven under the jurisdiction of the Criminal Court. This fact is strong proof of my conclusions in regard to the expenses of this court.

I might mention many small items of expense during the last eighteen months which we shall not have to provide for in the future. "We will not count them in."

The expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1868, including the foregoing, were $486,991 50; deducting the above $352,540, we have $134,451 50.

Thus our real expenditures for 1869, on the basis of 1868—and I think it very large—would be the above. But it must be recollected that in the report just given as by the President of the Board, indorsed as correct by the County Clerk, the outstanding debt of the county on the 1st day of this month (August) was $693,603 98 on warrants issued by us. In this amount is included *all court and other county expenses up to that date, or for seven months of this year*, which amount must be deducted from the year's expenditure, or from the $134,451. Seven months' expenses, $78,990; balance to meet for five months, $55,461. Add to this amount the Mississippi River railroad bonds falling due ($20,000). Interest on the whole $900,000 issued in favor of said road annually falling due, $18,000. Past due coupons of the Memphis and Ohio railroad bonds, including those due on the 1st of October next, $83,000; interest on the same, say $20,000. Judgments in favor of W. H. Cherry and others, $42,225, which amount must be paid. Under the statute we must levy a tax to pay judgments. This gives us the amount we must provide for to meet current expense afor this year—that is, $258,686.

The taxable property for this year, as returned by the Assessor, is $37,172,486, very low as compared with the real value of Shelby county property. Deducting the odd hundred thousands for claims allowed on property over assessed, and a tax of one dollar on the hundred will give us $370,000.

Allowing, again, that one-fifth of this amount is not collected, (this, however, is a large allowance for this year, as the people will be able to pay their taxes, and will do so more promptly than heretofore, because the present description of property being accurately given they will be obliged to do so or lose their property,) a tax sale under it will be good. And further, because a large amount of property is listed which never before found a place on the tax-books. One-fifth would be $74,000; but say we lose in round numbers $70,000, we then have collected $300,000. Deducting the above expenditures, that is, the $258,-686, we have remaining $41,314.

Further. In the amount of warrants issued since the first of January last, or included in the expenses of the last seven months, are the $17,000 loss on warrants to county officials, in round numbers, $2000 to the Registrars, $5000 for furniture, $1500 to John League for a map, he cannot possibly have another claim for, $3000 for preparing assessment plats—a permanent work, which should not be calculated in our estimate for the balance of the year; or $11,040 should be added to the surplus made on the basis of one dollar on the one hundred dollars taxation. But to be sure beyond question, I am willing this year to go as high as one dollar and ten cents on the one hundred. This will give us, including the above, a surplus of $73,353. I can but feel that a higher percentage would be uncalled-for and burdensome.

Our outstanding debt, in round numbers, including warrants not called for and those of old issue, (or issued by Judge Pettit and Leonard), is about $400,000, $42,225 of which is in judgment; and the above tax provides for it, leaving $357,775. Most of this is held by parties who have bought up the warrants on speculation at rates varying from fifty to seventy cents. A fair average would probably be about sixty-two cents. To liquidate this debt we have the privilege of issuing four hundred thousand six per cent. interest bonds, which in an Eastern market, if well handled, would bring seventy-five cents on the dollar, and if their true value was understood, would command from eighty-five to ninety cents at once. In a few months the unpaid interest coupons of Shelby county will all be paid off, when the credit of Shelby county, with its small debt and large amount of property, must and will be good. But allowing them to be worth only seventy cents, the holder of the warrants would be making nearly twelve per cent. clear profit.

It is natural for all men to desire to make all possible out of any speculation, and for the purpose of getting out of debt, knowing it would redound to the credit of the county to an amount which would far overcome the loss on bonds, I would be willing, if the injunction stopping us from issuing the same were withdrawn, to put them on the market at eighty-five cents, but not one dime less. At that rate the bonds would then actually cost only fifty-three cents, and the holder of warrants would make a large percentage on his money—but forty per cent. on the hundred dollars invested. Enough. At this rate the debt would be within $20,000 paid off, and more than that amount will be taken up from day to day as the taxes for this year are paid in. I am, and always been, as you are aware, opposed to putting them on the market at low cash rates. But, by the above course the county would be the gainer, because no sane man will sell to her her stationary, wood, coal, and general supplies, and build bridges, etc., without adding enough to make warrants equal to cash. If they cannot do otherwise they will put on the price when they sell. At least $35,000 has been added since January, 1868, to our expenses by being obliged to pursue this ruinous system.

If we had the right, I should be decidedly in favor of making our taxes payable in cash—paying off regular every day expenses, and thereby forcing our bonds to be taken. The reason for my introducing the order now passed, making it the duty of the County attorney to keep parties off as long as possible from obtaining judgments against the county, is to give the taxpayer another year to pay off this debt. It is true we have now levied our tax and the books will soon be made out, and if other judgments are obtained against us, I see it, be forced to levy a tax to pay the same until another year. Warrant-holders had better think twice and come forward and take the bonds. Six per cent. is better than no interest.

There is no reason why our county tax should, in years to come, exceed one dollar on the hundred dollars. At this rate, allowing our city and county to stand still, we should be able to meet every possible current expense, even upon the basis of last year's ordinary expenses, and have an actual sinking fund of fifty to seventy-five thousand dollars. But when we look forward five years and see our taxable property increased to at least forty-five or more probably fifty millions of dollars, we would then have a sinking fund at the same rate of taxation of $150,000 to $200,000 per year; or, in other words, in ten or twelve years we should be able to pay off all the bonds issued to the railroads, the $400,000 to pay off present indebtedness, and in the meantime build a $500,000 court-house.

No man need to fear to purchase property in Shelby county on account of a future high rate of taxes. It is simply moonshine.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I could not consent to any portion of the tax being placed on merchants, or any special business; it is wrong in principle, ruinous to our city trade and the city's general prosperity; and whatever ruins our commercial interests, directly or indirectly, destroys proportionally the interests of the county.

"There is a good time coming." I believe it has dawned, and is now making itself felt in the commercial, agricultural, mechanical, religious and social feelings of the people. In every walk of life there is evidently a general feeling of confidence, restored good will, and a desire to see good, reliable, straight-forward, liberal-minded citizens come into the country; and if we are economical and careful, the people of Shelby county will soon be able to boast of the "good time come."

Respectfully,
WM. H. WHITE,
County Commissioner.

DELEGATION FOR THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff Curry, with five deputies, leaves for Nashville this evening, taking with them fifteen convicts for the State Penitentiary. Here they are: William Doyle, grand larceny, seven years; John Henry, robbery, twelve years; Ben Evans, same; John Johnson, same; Ed Johnson, burglary, ten years; Orlando Carter, grand larceny, four years; Bill Atkinson, house-breaking, six years; Henry Rodgers, grand larceny, five years; Andrew Jackson, grand larceny, three years; Wade Bolton, grand larceny, three years; John Jones (alias Utter), burglary, five years; Henry Anderson, grand larceny, ten years; Albert Lock, grand larceny, three years; Jim Butler, obtaining money under false pretences, three years; Lewis Cross, burglary, twenty-one years. The other seven that were to accompany them took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

FINE PEACHES.—Our friend J. F. Baxter, from the Bateman place, fifteen miles above Memphis, left us, yesterday, a magnificent and luscious peach, measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing sixteen ounces. Who can beat it?

In our rental column this morning one of the most desirable store-rooms on Main street is placed within the reach of competitors.

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE,
August 27, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was warm and sultry. The river here is declining steadily, with eight feet on the bars between here and Cairo. At St. Louis the river had risen several inches up to yesterday, with little improvement in the channel. The Ohio is rising slowly at Pittsburg, with twenty-seven inches in the channel, but falling at Louisville, with three feet in the canal, two feet on Portland bar, three and a half feet at Flint Island bar, and four feet below there. The Arkansas is

DAILY AVALANCHE

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	6:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:20 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Junction accommodation	5:10 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
" "		5:30 p.m.
Somerville	9:40 a.m.	6:30 p.m.

Junction accommodation train makes connections South with Mississippi Central.

TICKET OFFICE, 2?? Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	11:40 p.m.	4 a.m.
Night Express		5 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	2:40 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express (daily)	5:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibuses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city, by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going East—Leave Forest City	5 00 a.m.
Arrive at Hopefield	9 00 a.m.
Going West—Leave Hopefield	2 00 p.m.
Arrive at Forest City	7 00 p.m.

Daily, Sundays excepted.

R. D. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Agent and Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at ... 11:30 a.m.
Arrive at ... 1:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at ... 2:00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 12:40 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at ... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at ... 10.45 a.m.
Arrive at ... 3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads, at ... 2.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad. Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 6.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Clarbourne, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at ... 5.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at ... 11.00 a.m.
Arrive at ... 10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at ... 4.00 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at ... 3.30 p.m.
Arrive at ... 9.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of— Cents.

One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight ... 2
One package, to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address ... 4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces ... 8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces ... 12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces ... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address ... 2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6 ... 4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9 ... 6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12 ... 8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers, sent to subscribers, is on each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20 ... 10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30 ... 15 "
" " $30 " " $40 ... 20 "
" " $40 " " $50 ... 25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1866: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—6 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—22 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 28 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples —6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery.

The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 6 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.,) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 10 cents; half-ounce, 20 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

On Letters—15 cts. per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

On Newspapers—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

On Books, Prints of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents. Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW FOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters ... 15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each ...
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each ...

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 26, 1869.

The receipts per rail and river to-day were on a moderate scale only, and caused little animation in the general market. According to the books of the Chamber of Commerce, they were 3 pkgs ale, 175 pcs bagging, 19 sks bran, 359 cases boots and shoes, 16 tubs butter, 4 casks, 6 tcs and 9 pkgs bacon, 7 bales cotton, 291 sks corn, 3 bbls meal, 5 sks coffee, 18 coops chickens, 93 pkgs dry goods, 36 pkgs eggs, 437 bbls flour, 10 cases furs, 40 pkgs groceries, 11 hides, 9 cases hats, 130 pkgs hardware, 151 bdls iron, 4 kegs lard, 10 bdls leather, 106 bbls lime, 24 M lumber, 20 kegs nails, 3 bbls onions, 81 bbls sugar, 17 stoves, 17 kegs shot, 145 pkgs tobacco, 20 bxs tin, 599 sks wheat, 4 casks wine, 40 bdls wagon stuff and 68 pkgs assorted merchandize. Oats and baling stuffs were the articles most prominent, and there was also a good demand for corn. In cotton little or nothing transpired beyond the sale of several bales of the new crop at auction. The first bale of the season from Arkansas, received by Thos. A. Nelson, Esq., from the Pillow plantation, in Phillips county, was knocked down at 40½c. The first bale of the Tennessee crop—received by Mosby & Dorian last evening but overlooked by our reporter —brought 42c. It was raised on the Rawling's place, within two miles of the city. Lowenstine, Frolich & Co. were the purchasers. The Arkansas bale was purchased by J. R. Miles. The bale received from Tunica county, Mississippi, yesterday, by Thos. H. Allen & Co. was bought by Falls & Co., at 33c. Farrington & Howell's two bales from the same county were taken by the same parties at 33@33½c. Lane, Moore & Co.'s bale, also from Tunica county, brought 31c. It was bought by J. B. Stark. The cotton was of good description and well ginned and baled. The disparity in prices was due to the fact that the first bales of the Mississippi crop were sold yesterday.

In money matters there was little stir beyond an increased demand for accommodation, and no change of importance was developed. Exchange was in moderate demand. Bankers' counter rates were as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
New York	par	⅛ prem
Cincinnati	"	⅛ "
St. Louis	"	⅛ "
Louisville	"	⅛ "
New Orleans	⅛@¼ dis.	⅛@¼ "

The offerings of coin were on a limited scale, while there was a fair counter demand. The most important item was a transaction of $1500 in gold between dealers at 133. It opened in New York at 133¼ but had declined to 133¼ at noon and at the close was quoted 133¼. Small amounts offered at the counter passed at 132@132½.

Scrip, etc., was quiet and unchanged, brokers buying and selling as follows:

	BUYING.	SELLING.
City Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Balances	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
County Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]
Police Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]

In stocks and securities there was no movement, or at least brokers reported nothing doing. Government securities were firm in New York, and closed with prices as follows:

Bonds of 1881	[illegible]
5-20s of '62	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	[illegible]
10-40 Bonds	[illegible]
Pacifics	[illegible]

Railway and express shares were likewise firmer, and closed as follows:

Canton	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	38
Quicksilver	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Express	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]
United States Express	[illegible]
Merchants' Union Express	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburg	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]

The total debt of New Orleans is less than $6,000,000, and by the operation of a sinking fund all will be paid by 1887. The credit of the city of New Orleans has always stood very high, and during the war no default was ever made in the payment of the interest on the debt. The valuation of the property of the city is about $120,000,000, and the bonds are a first mortgage upon all the real estate of the city.

From the advance sheets of the report of General Walker, of the Bureau of Statistics, for the month of June, it appears that the total value of dutiable articles imported for the year ending June 30th, was $395,847,369 against $342,245,539 last year. The value of articles free of duty, was $41,179,172 this year, and $29,379,149 last year. The total exports of domestic commodities was $413,869,182 for this year, and $454,301,713 for last year. Of foreign commodities the exported dutiable articles were valued at $10,437,202 this year and $11,486,431 last, while of those free of duty the figures stand $14,692,965 this year, and the products of American fisheries received into the United States during the quarter ending June 30, 1869, are reported at $3,030,605. The total value of shipments of domestic commodities from New York via Panama for same time was $16,676,468, while in the same period the return shipment of domestic commodities by the same route from San Francisco to New York, were valued at $3,057,387. The value of shipments of foreign commodities via Panama to New York for the same quarter was $52,961.

Cotton Market.

Excepting the sale of new cotton, by auction, as noted above, nothing of interest transpired, the market being bare. There were buyers at 32c for low middling and 33c for middling. Several bales of ordinary and good ordinary sold at 29@30½c. The New York and Liverpool markets were unchanged.

COTTON STATEMENT.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
MEMPHIS, August 26, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		[illegible]
Received to-day	7	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported to-day	21	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock at noon this day		[illegible]

Receipts were per Memphis and Ohio railroad, 5 bales; wagons, 2. Exports per Memphis and Ohio railroad, 10 bales; river, 8.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, August 26—10:25 a.m.—Cotton market opens quiet and unchanged in prices. Receipts at all ports yesterday 146 bales; sales, 10 bales.

4 p.m.—Cotton market irregular and sellers apart in their views. Ordinary, 30½c; good ordinary, 32½c; low middling, 33½c; good middling, 35½c. Sales to spinners, 1049 bales; to speculators, 521 bales. Contracts made for 50 bales deliverable in October, at 29½c, and 50 bales deliverable in November, at 28½c; 200 bales deliverable in December, at 27½c; 700 bales on private terms.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, August 26—11:15 a.m.—Cotton market opens quiet at 13½d for middling uplands and 13½d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day, 8000 bales.

1 p.m.—Cotton market is unchanged in tone and price.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—In demand for shipment at $2@3 per bbl, loose, as in quality.

BRAN—None on the market. In store, $1@1 10 per hundred; would sell on levee at $17@18 per ton.

BALING STUFFS—In fair demand. Sales were 25 pcs light hemp at 19c and 200 pcs heavy hemp and flax at 24½@25c.

BACON—Inactive and unchanged. City cured clear sides were 19½@20c and shoulders 16½@17c in store, but there were country cured on the market at 1@1½c and lower; city cured hams, canvased, 24@25c and plain and country cured do, 22@23c; uncanvased hams, nominal; breakfast bacon, 21c.

BUTTER—The market was better for choice Western, and a consignment of 14 pkgs was sold quick at 31c, while some old stock in cellar was sold at 30c.

COFFEE—Market quiet and steady with Rio ranging from 20c for inferior to 27c for strictly choice, the latter scarce.

CORN—The receipts were light and sales were quick at 85@90c for prime shelled in good shipping order, on levee and in store, while some lots were held at 95c in store.

CORN MEAL—No receipts and active at $4 35@4 50 for green and $4 65@4 75 for kiln dried, per bbl, at mills and in store.

EGGS—The receipts were 36 pkgs, and sales were fair at 23@25c for choice fresh, while old stock was dull at 18@20c.

FLOUR—The market was very quiet and no sales of importance transpired beyond 50 bbls good double extra at $7 50 and 30 bbls choice family at $8 75.

HIDES—In demand for shipment. Dealers pay as follows: Flint, 20@21c; dry salted, 17@18c; green salted, 10@10½c; green, 9c; deerskins, 25@30c; sheepskins, 25c@$1 each.

HAY—No receipts and the market stronger. We note a sale of 35 bales choice new timothy at $22 per ton.

LARD—The market is stiffer but inactive. We quote store prices: City rendered, in tierces, 21c; in kegs, 22@22½c; in caddies, 22½@23c.

MOLASSES—Inactive and unchanged, ranging from 50 to 90c per gallon, as in quality.

NAILS—Inactive at $4 50@4 60 rates.

ONIONS—Market bare.

OATS—There was a good demand on account of no receipts and an advance North, and 400 sks were sold from store at 60@62½c, in consequence of which 65@70c was asked at the close.

PORK—The market was inactive and mess was freely offered at $35 per bbl in store, though some asked 50c@$1 higher; prime mess, $32@32 50; rumps, $29; jowls, nominal.

POTATOES—Scarce and fairly active at $2 50 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens in light supply, with a good demand at $4@6 per dozen, as in age and size.

SUGAR—Inactive and weak. Open kettle Louisiana, 12½@15½c; clarified, 15½@17c; hard refined, 17½@18c.

SALT—The market continues quiet and prices unchanged. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 30@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

WHEAT—The receipts were nearly 600 sks consigned mostly to millers. Red is in demand at 90c@$1 30 per bushel and a choice lot sold at $1 33.

WHISKY—Market bare of highwines and $1 20 is the nominal price.

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley NAVIGATION COMPANY

—OF THE—

South and West,

No 24 1-2 Carondelet st., New Orleans.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000
Shares, - - - - - $100 each

R. BLOOMFIELD, - - - - General Agent
THOMAS J. HORRELL, - - - - Local Agent

To the owners of Real Estate in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and Alabama:

THE Company, known to the public as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West," is organized under a charter from the State of Louisiana. This charter authorizes a capital stock of five hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of extension to one million. That the public may know the exact object of the Company, the third article of the charter is given entire, as follows:

"The object of this company is to construct or otherwise to procure and maintain one or more steamboats or other vessels, to run on and navigate the Mississippi river, or its tributaries, for the purpose of carrying freight, mails and passengers; to construct docks, wharves, buildings and such other constructions as may be necessary to the building and repairing of vessels, and generally to exercise such incidental powers and privileges as are hereby or may be conferred on them for the purposes aforesaid."

The Company propose, under the provisions of this charter, to construct a line of Low Pressure Steamboats, to run between the different ports on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. They will carry less steam, make better time, land freight and passengers without rounding to, and, by means of endless chains and elevators, receive grain in bulk, and discharge it (if for shipment) directly on board the vessel intended to receive it, instead of the present mode of putting it first on shore, thereby saving time, labor and expense. The boats will also be divided into distinct compartments —so, if they encounter snags, or any accident should happen to the hull, the boat will not be endangered. They will also have complete apparatus for extinguishing fire by steam, and conducting water over the vessel for domestic use; and will be in every respect safer, swifter, and better adapted for carrying passengers and freight, and at a cheaper rate than any boats now navigating the Mississippi river.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining cash subscriptions to any enterprise, no matter how great its merit, the Company have determined to receive subscriptions in Land to the Capital Stock. In doing so we have at once a substantial basis; and as it is very reasonably expected that within a short time lands will considerably appreciate in value, this plan will afford us a source of revenue entirely separate and distinct, and when added to the expected earnings of the boats, cannot in the natural course of things fail to make the stock a profitable investment. Parties having land which produces them little or nothing, but on which they are paying taxes, and which cannot be sold at present, except at a great sacrifice, and perhaps not at all, will, on reflection, see this to be an excellent and unusual plan for realizing on them, as the certificates of stock of a company can be much more readily disposed of than lands.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the Company are now open at the office, 24½ Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Parties at a distance desiring to subscribe lands must send to the local agents abstract of title, mortgage certificates, evidence that the taxes have been paid, testimony of responsible parties respecting the value of the land, price, and, in fact, all information necessary to give the Company a satisfactory idea of the land offered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
CHAS. E. BENTON, Secretary.

J. T. SWAYNE, - - President.

Books for the subscription of stock to the above named Company are now open at

Their Office, No. 12 Jefferson street,

Where all persons desirous of subscribing to the capital stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.

A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 14, 1869. aug14

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 30 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad from Memphis. The land is beautifully situated and has an indefinite number of building situations. It fronts on both sides of the main road, and is situated so it can be divided into any number of lots, with either "East or West residences." I am anxious to sell. Will sell on the most favorable terms, giving time, or will exchange for other property. I will sell any part or I will sell the whole together so as to give a great opportunity for speculation. Mr. T. W. Parrish and other, will show the lands and lots. Communicate with me at Randolph, Tenn.

July 8, 1869. D. E. PALMER.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made by DALTON & PRICE, under Commercial Hotel.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

RUFUS H. DALTON. ROB. F. PRICE.

DALTON & PRICE,

BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

BOOK BINDERS

—AND—

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS

No. 9 Jefferson Street, Under Commercial Hotel,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

EXECUTE every Description of PLAIN and FANCY JOB PRINTING, such as

Bill Heads,
Bills Lading,
Account Sales,
Dray Receipts,
Wedding Cards,
Visiting Cards,
Business Cards,
Placards,
Ball Tickets,
Blanks of all kinds,
Circulars,
Drafts,
Receipt Books,
Check Books,
Dray Tickets.

BLANK BOOKS of every description made to order. Particular attention given to BINDING of all kinds, such as

Music, Magazines,
Ladies' Books, Periodicals,
Standard Works, Etc

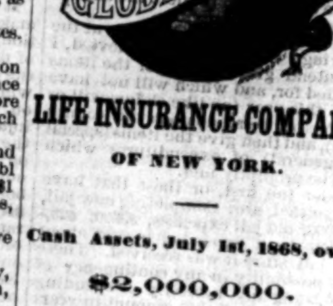
And every description of

Railroad and Steamboat Printing

SAMPLE BOXES made to order.

No. 9 Jefferson Street.

INSURANCE.



LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

Cash Assets, July 1st, 1868, over

$2,000,000.

Reasons for Insuring in this Company:

IN addition to the security offered by all Life Insurance Companies, the policies of the GLOBE ARE INDORSED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK, which makes the policy equal to a NATIONAL BANK NOTE, OR UNITED STATES BOND. Its policies are all non-forfeiting. The President of this Company being the author of the non-forfeiting system.

Its policies are the most liberal issued by any company in the United States. Death by DUELLING, SUICIDE OR WAR does not vitiate the policy, as is the case in most other companies, in such cases the full amount of premiums paid are returned to the beneficiary.

Parties can travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.

Annual dividends on the Contribution Plan.

Statement of the Condition of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1869,

Made to the Controller of the State of Tennessee, in compliance with the laws of that State relating to Agents of Insurance Companies of other States doing business in that State:

The name of the Company is the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is located in the city of New York.

The amount of the Capital Stock is paid up, and is ... $100,000 00

ASSETS:

Cash on hand and deposited in bank ... $9,752 45

BONDS OWNED BY THE COMPANY.

Par value.		Market value.	
$485,000 00	U. S. 6s, 1881	$482,937 50	
62,550 00	U. S. 5s, 1867	67,136 00	
40,000 00	U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]	
26,000 00	Brooklyn c'ty b'ds	26,470 00	
15,000 00	N. Y. county stock	15,000 00	
8,500 00	Astoria bonds	8,969 39	
30,000 00	Virginia 6s bonds	14,357 79	
$664,550 00		$727,188 74	727,188 00

Loans on Bond and Mortgage being first lien on unincumbered Real Estate worth double the amount loaned ... 337,850 00
Debt otherwise secured Loans on Stock Bonds ... 52,500 00
Debt for Premiums, Agents accounts ... 95,907 16
Deferred Premiums ... 215,251 60— 311,068 19
All other securities ... 57,748 17

$1,641,907 55

LIABILITIES:

Amount of Dividends to Policy Holders ... $108,815 79
Losses adjusted and due ... none
Losses adjusted and not due, and unadjusted and in suspense waiting further proof ... 69,714 29
All other claims against the Company estimated ... 10,000 00
Total liabilities exclusive of Capital Stock and reinsurance fund ... $178,530 00
Greatest amount insured on any one risk ... 20,000 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. } ss.

Pliny Freeman, President, and Henry C. Freeman, Secretary, of the aforesaid Company, being duly and severally sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the day named, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
THE. SADLER,
Commissioner for Tennessee in New York.

Know all men by these presents, that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York do hereby authorize any and all Agents that said Company has, or may hereafter appoint, in the State of Tennessee, for and in behalf of said Company, to accept and acknowledge service of all process, either mesne or final, in any action, or proceeding against said Company, in any of the courts of said State of Tennessee, and it is hereby admitted and agreed that such service of process aforesaid shall be taken and held to be valid and sufficient in that behalf, the same as if served upon said Company, according to the laws and practice of said State, or of any other State, and all claim or right of error by the manner of such service is hereby waived and relinquished.

Witness our hand and the seal of said Company.

PLINY FREEMAN, President.
HENRY C. FREEMAN, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NASHVILLE, July 1, 1869.

I, G. W. Blackburn, Controller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company, located at New York, in the State of New York, has produced satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies; and I further certify that H. P. Tomlinson & Co., Managers of said Company, have also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases:

Wherefore, said Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of Insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tennessee.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Controller of Tennessee.

N. S. JUDAH. H. T. TOMLINSON.

H. T. TOMLINSON & CO., Managers

Southwestern Department,

COMPRISING

Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Office No. 17, Madison Street.

MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
aug11

SCHOOLS.

Miss E. Rudisill

WILL reopen her school for girls and small boys, at her residence, No. 41 Exchange street, on

Monday, September 6th.

Terms, five dollars per month. aug21

Delacove Institute,

BEVERLY, N. J.,

A LEADING SCHOOL for young ladies; prominent for its select tone and superior appointments.

For prospectus, address the Principal.
aug20 Miss RACHELLE G. HUNT.

"GABBERT ACADEMY."

No. 134 VANCE STREET.

THE Fall Session of this Institution will open on the

First Day of September next,

Under the supervision of Miss H. LOUISE BEACH and her sister, Miss MARY BEACH. The favor of its patrons which this Institute has so liberally enjoyed, and the popularity of the ladies now assuming the position of Principals, bespeak for it a most successful fall term. Unremitting attention will be given to the solid progress of the pupils, and nothing spared to secure for them all the accomplishments, as well as the necessities, of a thorough education.

J. E. MERRIMAN,
aug19 President Board Trustees.

W. H. BOWERS'

Mathematical and Classical School,

Cor. Hernando and Pontotoc Streets,

WILL open on Wednesday, September 1st. His successful experience as a Teacher in this city previous to the war, he trusts will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.

For Circulars, apply at book-stores, or at 108 Monroe street. aug24

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Corner of Poplar and Alabama,

MRS. MARY E. POPE, Principal, will open for boarding and day scholars the first Monday in September. No boys over ten will be received. No pupils taken by the month. aug15

ST. AGNES ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution, conducted by the Sisters of St. Dominic, is delightfully situated in a healthy and retired part of the city of Memphis, Tenn. The buildings are ample and commodious, standing in the center of extensive and highly improved grounds, shaded by forest trees, and laid out and set with rare plants and shrubbery.

The course of studies comprises all the branches, Useful and Ornamental, that are usually taught.

The Academic Year consists of two Sessions of five months each; the first commencing on the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, the second on the FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY.

Terms per Session,

Payable half yearly, invariably in advance:

For board and tuition in any of the following branches: reading, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, history, rhetoric, composition, criticism, principles of natural philosophy, chemistry and botany, mental and moral philosophy, plain sewing, marking, etc., $75, $80, $90 and $100, according to the age or class of the pupil.

For Day Scholars, tuition, $15, $20, $25 or $30, according to age or class as above.

For further information, apply or address the "MOTHER SUPERIOR,"
aug18 St. Agnes Academy.

State Female College,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

THE Fall Session of this well-known Boarding and Day School will commence on

Monday, 13th of September, next.

For catalogues and all other information address Rev. C. COLLINS, D. D., President.
aug8

ARMOUR INSTITUTE,

271 Madison Street.

THE Fall Session will open on WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1869.

Circulars procured from the Book Store of Henry Wade, 29 Main street, Mr. Bensin's Music store, 317 Main street, and at the Institute.

Mrs. Emily B. ARMOUR, Principal.
E. WITZMAN, Professor of Modern Languages and Music. aug8

MEMPHIS LADIES' INSTITUTE

212 Desoto Street.

Miss S. P. SOUTHWORTH, Mrs. FANNIE P. McGEHEE, } Principals.

WILL open Wednesday, September 1st, 1869. For circulars apply at the book and music stores, or at the Institute. aug12

The Fall Session of LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE,

LaGrange, Tennessee,

WILL commence on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

Rev. JO. N. H. GRAY, D. D., President, aided by a full corps of competent teachers.
aug3

THE MISSES BOWERS

WILL open the Fall Session of their School on

Monday, the 6th of September.

In future no boys will be admitted. A bill for the incorporation of the school will be introduced at the next meeting of the Legislature, when an opportunity of pursuing a collegiate course will be offered to those desirous of embracing it.

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the family.

For circulars apply at bookstores, or 108 Monroe street. aug15

Stamps Academy

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 404 Carondelet Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE Fall Session will commence on the 1st of September. This institution is thoroughly organized, and offers the best advantages of female education.

Refer to Major C. S. Severson and H. T. Ellett, Esq., Memphis. MARY D. STAMPS, Principal.

Haile's English and Classical School for Boys.

FALL SESSION opens Wednesday, September 1st, at No. 333 Third street. For circulars call at 109 Madison street.
aug8 A. J. HAILE, Principal.

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE,

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, - - - Visitor.
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, - - - Rector.
MRS. M. N. MARTIN, - - - Principal.

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy17

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street,

MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian ... $30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental ... 30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels ... 125 00
No incidentals or deductions.
No Books, or Stationery furnished except for cash.
jy25 REV. J. D. MEREDITH, President.

Memphis Female Seminary.

FALL SESSION will open WEDNESDAY, September 1st. For catalogues or circulars call at Young's Bookstore, or at No. 109 Madison street.
aug8 Mrs. A. D. HAILE, Principal.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere.

Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER,
jy4 Ellicott's Mills, Md.

Science Hill Female Academy,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS Institution has been in successful operation for more than forty-four years, and was never more thoroughly and efficiently organized than at present.

The Nineteenth Session will open on MONDAY, September 6, 1869.

For catalogues, or special information, address
aug18&w Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS, Principal.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

The Fortieth Annual Session

OF STUDIES IN THE

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY

WILL open Monday, September 6, 1869. The Course of Studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough Classical and Commercial education.

References:

Messrs. Jones, Brown & Co., Commission Merchants.
Messrs. Brown & Griffin, Attorneys.
Colonel M. Magevney.
For Catalogues, etc., address
REV. F. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J., Pres't,
aug8 St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. EARALIE HASKELL and Miss MARY E. HASKELL will open a school for girls in Memphis, September 6th, 1869. Mrs. Haskell will devote her exclusive attention to the Preparatory Department. Miss Haskell will instruct the more advanced pupils. Tuition in advance, and at the usual rates. Inquire at the Union Street for location, terms, etc.

ASSURANCE.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company

Of New York.

G. W. L. Crook, Manager for the States of Tennessee and Mississippi.

The Company is located, and its principal office is situated in the city, county and State of New York.

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 2,000 shares of $100 each, all paid up in cash, and securities invested ... $200,000

The condition of the Company on the 31st day of December, 1868, was, as follows:

ASSETS:

	Par.	Cash.	Market
U. S. 6 pr. ct. bonds, loan 1881	$226,000	$245,160 00	$267,312 50
" " 5-20s reg'd	78,000	81,297 37	84,560 00
N. Y State 6 per cent. bonds, July, 1873	20,000	20,000 00	20,400 00
Brooklyn City 7 pr. ct	50,000	50,125 00	50,075 00
Albany " 6 "	20,000	18,200 00	18,800 00
Total stocks and bonds	$403,000	$414,782 37	$441,947 50

Cash on hand ... 3,105 00
" in bank ... 81,466 75
Interest accrued on stocks, bonds, etc. ... 3,274 62
Loans on bond and mortgage, July, recorded and being liens on fee simple ... 399,700 00
Interest due and accrued on same ... 2,276 21
Deferred premiums, including those due and in collection ... 130,089 25
Value of lease and personal property ... 10,000 00

Total assets of the Company ... $1,062,861 51

LIABILITIES:

Claims on Policies in process of adjustment ... $17,330 31
Claims on Policies resisted ... none
Due for taxes, rent, etc. ... 1,500 00—$18,830 31

RECEIPTS IN 1868.

From Premiums ... $448,852 54
" Interest ... 30,224 92
" Other sources ... 98 62— 489,126 0

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1868.

For payment of claims on Life insurance, annuities and other expenditures ... 191,394 86

Number of Policies in force Dec. 31, 1868 ... 3,452
Amount " " " Dec. 31, 1868, with additions ... $10,223 593

Interest on Capital Stock is limited by the Company's charter to seven per cent per annum.

The Company's policies are issued upon the purely Mutual System. All surplus and profits are equitably divided among the policy holders. All premiums are payable in cash. Dividends to policy holders are declared annually on the contribution plan, and are available as cash in the payment of premiums or to purchase additional insurance.

Ten thousand dollars is the limit of insurance on a single life.

All claims under policies are payable in cash.

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President, and Robert A. Grannis, Secretary, of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, located at New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that they are the above-described officers of the said Company, and that, on the 31st day of December last, all the above-described assets were the absolute property of the Company aforesaid, and that the above statement of receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31st, 1868, is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

[Signed] CHARLES H. RAYMOND.
ROBT. A. GRANNISS.

Subscribed in my presence, and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, A. D. 1869, as witness my hand and official seal.

Seal. [Signed] CHARLES NETTLETON,
Commissioner for Miss. in New York.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager

For West Tennessee and Mississippi Branch, No. 279 Main Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Agents and Solicitors wanted. Liberal commission paid. Apply to
jy29 GEO. W. L. CROOK, Manager.

GINS.

PRATT'S

SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with proper attention.

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. It separates the hulls and bolls without mixing the particles with the lint. Those making more cotton than can be easily picked out, can gather it with the hulls and bolls and with this gin save a fourth of their crop usually left in the field. It will more than pay for itself in ginning 50 bales. A. N. Gunneson, who made the Gullett Steel Comb Gin before the war, now a planter, says:

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating cotton on bottom lands the Eureka Gin made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This gin separates the hulls and bolls from the seed cotton, makes a good sample and is superior to every other gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Mississippi, and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect."

A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Peeler Gin," intended especially for all the varieties of long staple cotton. They are tried on Peeler seed cotton before leaving the factory, to insure a good sample.

Mr. Pratt has been engaged 40 odd years in the manufacture of gins; has made and sold more than any man in America. He can furnish planters with as good a gin, made in Alabama, if not better, than those coming from the New England States.

Orders for gins from 40 to 80 saws, addressed to the care of Farrington & Howell, 268 Front Row, promptly filled. Presses and gearing put up and gins repaired by a skillful ginwright. Gin belting furnished at factory prices.

G. W. TRUEHEART,
jy18&w Agent for Daniel Pratt.

ORGILL BROS. & CO.,

Agents for the sale of

Gullett's Steel Brush Gins

HAVING already taken orders for a very large number of the above Gins we would suggest to those wishing to purchase that it would be well for them to hand in their orders as early as possible, to avoid disappointment.

ORGILL BROS & CO.,
Nos. 310 and 312, corner
aug1 Front and Monroe streets.

THREAD.

BEST

SIX-CORD,

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,

Sole Agents in New York for J & P. COATS, of Paisley, Scotland.

NOTICES.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds and Sash, glazed or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar-Fence Post, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our motto is, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN

Office and Yard foot of Washington street,
jy28&w near river.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 20 per cent. of said stock is made to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 24, 1869. je25

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869. }

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.

All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.

jy24 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Notice.

OFFICE M. AND A. RIVER PACKET CO.,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Aug 9, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders in the "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company" will be held at the office of the Company, in Kramer, Miller & Co.'s building, Little Rock, Arkansas, on Wednesday, the 1st day of September next, for the purpose of electing five directors.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
J. D. DARDEN, Secretary. aug14

Notice.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West—J. T. Swayne, President.

BOOKS for Subscription of Stock to the above named Company are now open at their office, No. 12 Jefferson street, where all persons desirous of subscribing to the Capital Stock, in lands or money, are requested to call.

A. D. WITHERSPOON, Agent.
Memphis, August 9, 1869. aug10

MEDICAL.

ROSADALIS.

"Life of the flesh is in the blood."

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1868

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Yours truly,
R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 4.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately.

Very respectfully,
I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 199, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE.
C. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO.
apr28

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to effect a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office No. 227 Second Street, up-stairs.
aug10

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to L. I. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians circular, sent free on application to

CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,
P. O. Box 1638. 182 Pearl street, New York.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S

DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED

FORCE PUMP.

Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced, but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and prove all its qualities on examination.

Would refer as to the superiority of the Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 144 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; B. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. H. Stafford, Union avenue; E. A. Beecher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; Roose & Jamison, Jefferson street; J. H. Cash, City Inspector; H. Lake, near Big Spring; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, DeSoto Block; M. Magevney, Carroll avenue; Joe Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. H. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. S. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; H. C. Steever, Second and Madison; J. C. Lanier, 238 Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot ... $24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot ... 27 00
Pump 20 feet long, $1 50 per foot ... 30 00
and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy8 No. 40 Jefferson st., Memphis, Tenn

WATERING PLACES.

JOHNSON'S WELLS,

Situated Nine Miles North of Huntsville, Alabama.

HAVING taken charge of this Watering Place, I will run it for the balance of the season. There is a bar-room, tenpin alley, bagatelle table and other amusements. I am fitting up a ball-room. The table shall be furnished with as good as the country affords.

J. H. KING, Proprietor.

As to the curative properties of the water read the following certificates:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Sept. 6, 1866.

G. W. LEWIS, Johnson's Wells:

DEAR SIR—I had not known the luxury of a good appetite for more than twelve months when I reached the Wells, and I suffered much from the common terrible disease—Dyspepsia. Before a week elapsed, my appetite was voracious, and my digestion equal to my appetite, and I am satisfied by experience that the water has extraordinary curative properties in Dyspepsia, Dropsy and disorders of the bowels. It is also more palatable and much cooler than most mineral waters. I believe it possesses as much virtue as any mineral water in the country, and that time will prove it.

Respectfully, C. C. CLAY.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., July 30, 1868.

MESSRS. LEWIS & KING:

SIRS—I feel pleasure in giving a certificate. My complaint might have been termed chronic jaundice, which was fast resolving into dropsy. When I came to you my condition was truly sad, and my hope of so early an eradication of so long seated a distemper was forlorn. I hope you will succeed. Your waters have certainly wonderful curative powers. To all who have chronic diarrhea, dyspepsia, or kidney complaints, I cheerfully recommend your Wells.

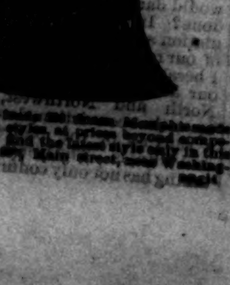
Respectfully, SAM'L E. ROBERTSON.

MERIDIANVILLE, ALA., August 3, 1868.

I was afflicted with scrofula in 1868, and attended the Wells at Johnson's, and was greatly benefited. I have no symptoms of the disease now.

Respectfully, J. B. FISK.
aug12

SKIRTS.



I OFFER the finest Skirts ever made, Memphis-made skirts, late styles, at prices beyond competition. Ladies find the latest style only in this Manufactory, 189, Main street, near Washington.
aug14

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOSEPH P. WILSON, of Hamburg, Hardin county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Dr. T. C. GAYLE, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FRED. W. REINHARDT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JNO. W. ROGERS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAS. T. CANNON, of Raleigh, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of W. J. DAVIS, of Pocahontas, Hardeman county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of J. P. MURPHY, individually and as one of the firm of Murphy & Harris, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. H. O. NEIL, of Mt. Zion, Tipton county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM H. ARCHER, of Covington, Tipton county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of REZEN M. RAWLINGS, individually and as one of the firm of Robbins & Rawlings, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN A. CAMPBELL, individually and as one of the firm of J. H. Campbell & Co., and as partner with W. G. Campbell, of Hamburg, Hardin county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 18th day of August 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES W. TOMLIN of Cotton Grove, Madison county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug19 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JNO. W. WALKER, individually and as one of the firm of Filbert, Minter & Walker, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. ROGERS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GRAFTON BAKER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NOAH DAMAN, individually and as one of the firm of Montgomery & Daman, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of H. C. YOUNG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. M. BAREFOOT, of McNairy county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ANDREWS A. PADGETT, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 23d day of August, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY B. MENDEL, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

aug24 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

COSMETICS.

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"

Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the hair.
jy31